



ROYAL SHAMPOO
By ETZ HAZAITH

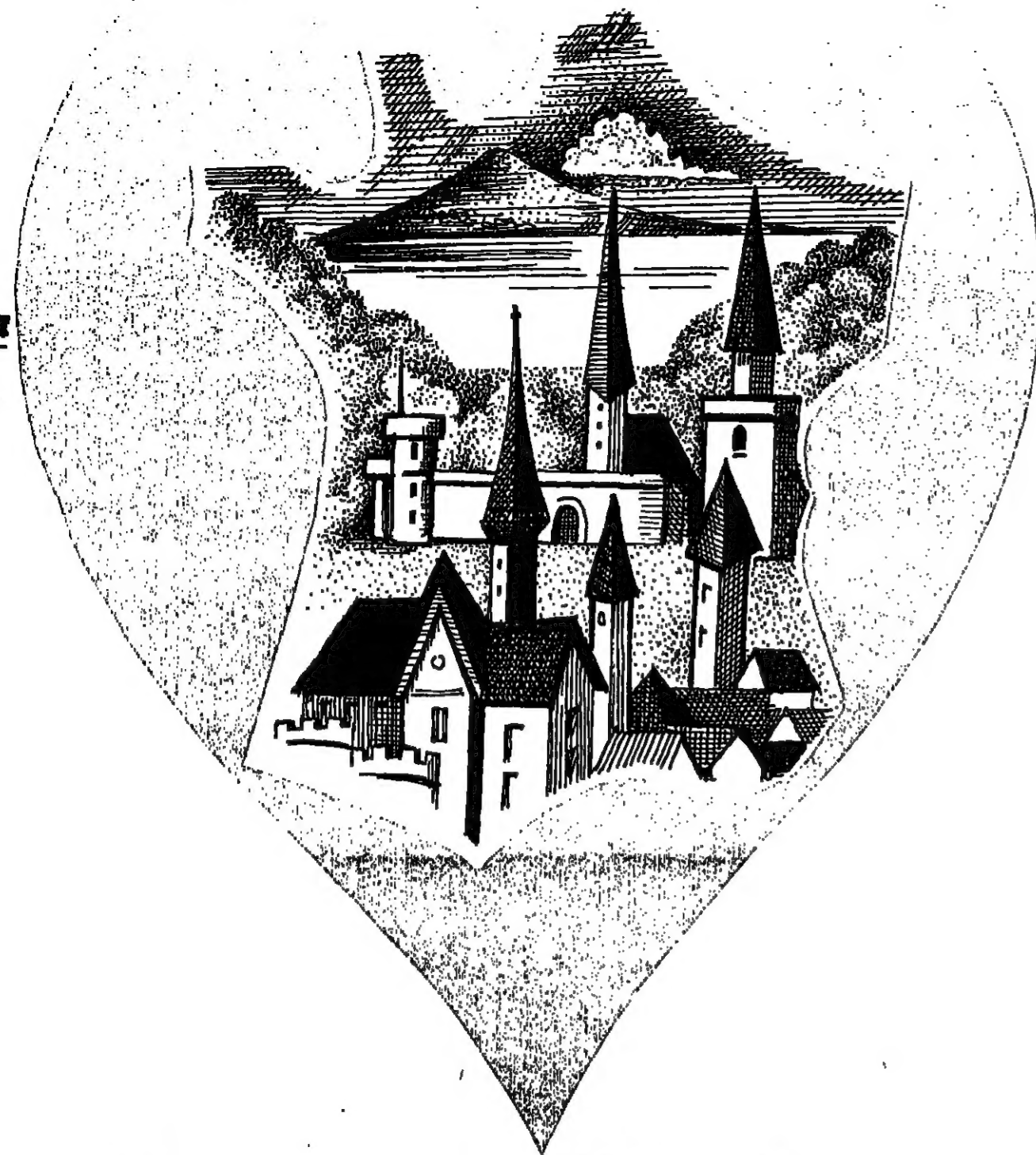


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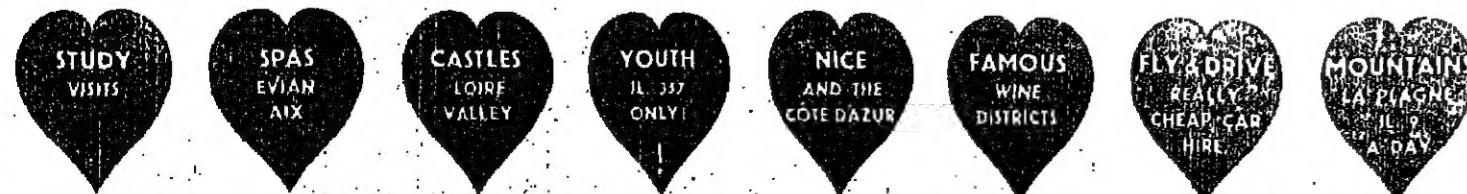
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THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE

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(Rubinger)

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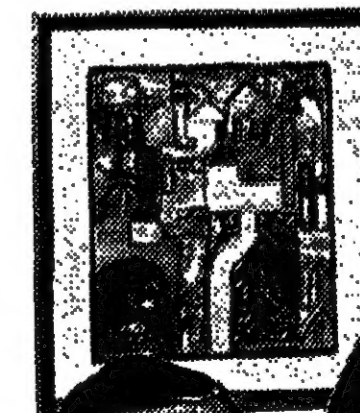
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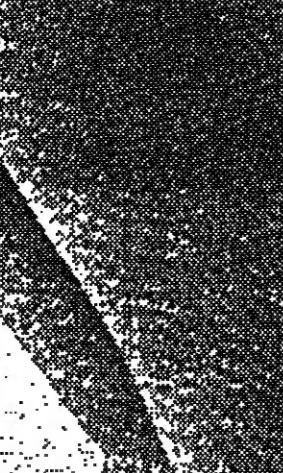
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Nissan Oren

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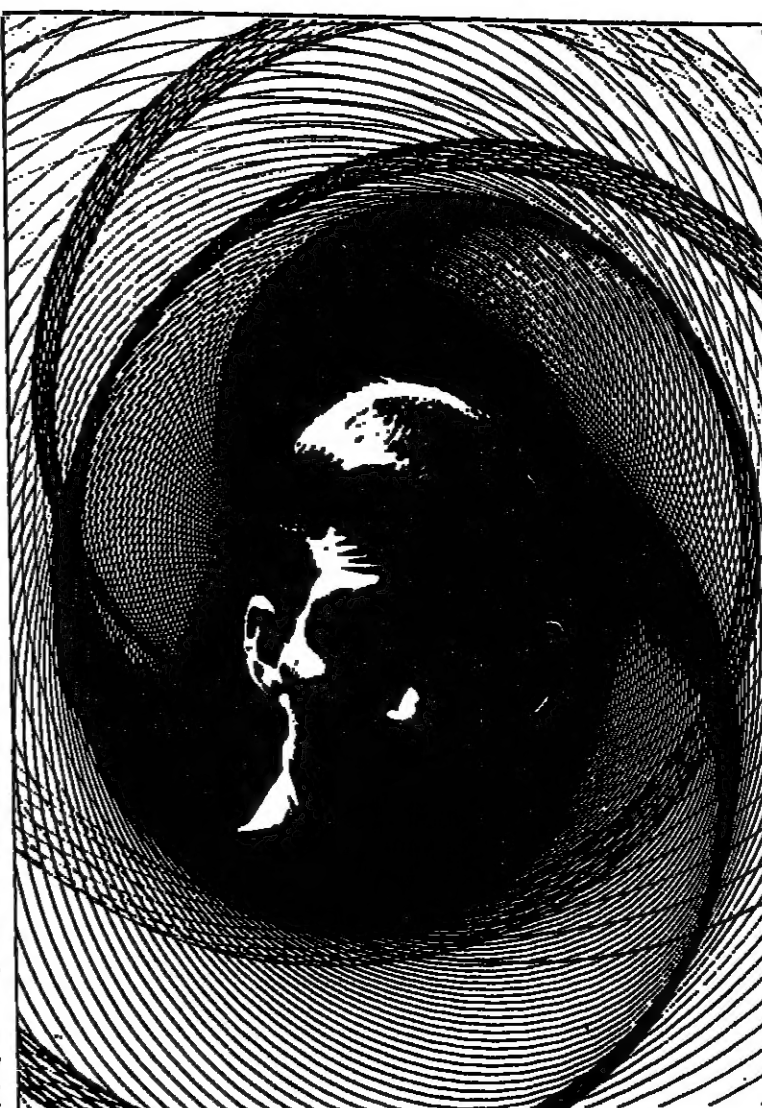


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POLITICAL PSYCHIATRY IN THE U.S.S.R

Colin Shindler

THE BLATANT ABUSE of psychiatry in the Soviet Union already has a long history. Special hospitals as prisons for political criminals were first established in the late '30s by Nikolai Voznesensky, the Soviet Procurator General and ringmaster of the Stalin show trials, as a means of dealing with some of the political prisoners provided by the head of the secret police, who were entirely a creation of the incense of innocent people in insane asylums was a rarity in Tsarist times.

The death of Stalin gave rise to a glimmer of hope that the system would be rectified. In the mid-'50s, a commission set up by the Central Committee of the Communist Party to investigate the position of psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union, found that hundreds of normal people were inmates of these institutions. Hospitals in Leningrad were filled with victims of the Stalin purges, plus genuine mentally ill people. The "political prisoners" to the "hospitals" were a small minority, which included well-known professors of psychiatry and leading communists. The commission concluded that a fundamental re-appraisal of the method of psychiatric diagnosis was urgently needed. It also recommended that the existing psychiatric hospitals be converted into first-class medical institutions under supervision of the Soviet Ministry of Health.

Findings of the commission were not even considered by the Politburo. It is believed that the report was sent to the Politburo members of the Politburo and then quietly buried in the archives.

Although repairing many of the abuses of Stalin's misrule, Nikita Khrushchev clearly accepted the need for mental hospitals to deal with people who were a nuisance to society. "A crime," he declared, "is a deviation from generally accepted standards of behaviour, caused by mental disorders. Can there be any diseases, disorders, among certain people, that can be called 'crime'?" ("Pravda," May 24, 1959).

One of the most notorious examples for such abuses is the Sverdlovsk Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Moscow. Yakov Khramov, a "Prisoner of Zion," spent some time there at the beginning of the 1950s and emerged a completely different man. (Last month Khramov was transferred from a prison hospital in Kiev to the psychiatric hospital in a prison hospital in the city).

In the Soviet Union, the Director, Professor Daniel Luntz, has worked at the Institute since the early 1950s. It is nominally attached to the Ministry of Health, but has often been seen at the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

In London "Economist" reporting on the findings of Professor Norman Hirt, a well-known psychiatrist, made the following observations about the Soviet system in its issue of May 8, 1972.

"It is said to have told patients that 'When I say a man is schizophrenic, he is schizophrenic' as if I say an ash-tray is schizophrenic, it is schizophrenic." And this man is responsible for perfecting a system whereby virtually every Soviet citizen who has ever undergone a psychiatric examination may find himself pronounced neurotic or psychotic on the flimsiest grounds.

"The power of the Soviet state is the power of the state to arrest a political dissident on the basis of form-filling and confine him in a psychiatric hospital."

chiatric clinic, or, after a bogus trial, to an indefinite term in one of the notorious special psychiatric hospitals. It is Dr. Luntz who has built up the techniques of mock 'medical investigations' and who is most frequently responsible for the forced medical 'treatment' of people against the wishes of their relatives, despite contrary evidence adduced by lawyers and acquaintances and even regardless of other medical judgment."

THE SAD CASE of Yan Krilsky, at present in a special psychiatric hospital in Sychyovka in the Smolensk region, is even more revealing. Krilsky grew up in the Perlovka suburb of Moscow in an anti-Semitic atmosphere. He was the only Jew in his class at school and was always being

beaten up by the other pupils to the cries of "Zhid." Constant attacks and harassment led to a growing awareness of his Jewishness and eventually to a desire to emigrate to Israel.

Krilsky's first brush with the authorities came at a football match when he criticised the performance of a team which was being cheered by some policemen. When they shouted "You bloody Jew" to Krilsky, he answered back and was jailed for 15 days for hooliganism.

Since then, Yan Krilsky's quick temper has erupted more than once and caused him trouble with the authorities. In October 1971, Krilsky was attacked by a drunkard, Bykov, on his way to the cinema with a Russian girl. Bykov came up and asked for light. Krilsky politely refused as

he didn't smoke. Bykov suddenly assailed the girl, shouting "Why do you go out with a Jew?" A fight ensued and when the militia arrived, both men were taken to the nearest police station where witnesses testified that Bykov had been the culprit.

Nothing more was heard about the incident until Krilsky's father, Julius, submitted documents for emigration to Israel in January 1972. In mid-January, Yan Krilsky was dragged from his bed by a number of KGB men. Two months later, a Moscow judge accused Krilsky of "hooliganism" and rejected Bykov's written confession that he had, in fact, been responsible for the incident. A commission of experts called in to diagnose Krilsky's condition cited one symptom of his illness as being "militant Zionism." The judge immediately committed Yan to a mental hospital.

Yan was then transferred to the special psychiatric hospital in Sychyovka. The "Chronicle of Current Events," the journal of the Soviet Human Rights movement, has commented on this institution:

"People who land in this colony are reduced to a condition of complete mental collapse."

On arrival Krilsky was kept in a room with 18 other people, many of them dangerous criminals, and not allowed to leave the building for six months. At the end of last year, he was transferred to a special ward and strapped to his bed. This was supposed to be a punishment for the alleged incitement of other prisoners against the hospital orderlies.

In other cases, where such punishment has been meted out, prisoners are not allowed to go to the toilet and bedpans are not provided. It has also been reported that Krilsky was injected with sulphazine, a substance not used in normal medical practice, which consists of a one per cent solution of purified sulphur in a peach oil base. This drug induces fever, headaches, rheumatism of the joints, and pains in the buttocks where the injection is usually administered.

Two months ago, Krilsky's father came to London and consulted leading psychiatrists about his son. A specialist in psychological medicine, Dr. Harold Mersey of the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, observed afterwards:

"Assuming that Mr. Krilsky's account is correct — and it does appear to me to be truthful — one can say that his son perhaps has a hot-blooded temperament, but there was no evidence of schizophrenia, none to justify compulsory confinement in a mental hospital and none to justify the treatment which he is now reported to be having."

When Krilsky's case was publicised in the British press, many concerned people sent protest telegrams to the hospital in Sychyovka. Within a few days, Krilsky's mother was called to the hospital and told that if any more cables arrived from Britain, her son would be charged with

anti-Soviet activities. The cables continued to come in increasing numbers. Krilsky was later unstrapped from the bed and the conditions under which he was held improved.

The hospital regime is that of a prison: in theory, one hour's exercise a day, visitors once a month, letters once a month to relatives, one parcel a month. Krilsky's reality is something different. Mediaeval torture wrapped in the mantle of 20th century science is designed to make the victim admit that he had been wrong. But Yan Krilsky is stubborn and continues to refuse to confess to the men in the white coats.

Even if the prisoner is relatively sane when he enters such an institution, the beatings and the medical punishments do not guarantee that his mind will be normal when he leaves or rather if he leaves. Other drugs used at Sychyovka include amphetamine and reserpine. The former causes complete lack of muscular control, destruction of the memory system and the complete exhaustive collapse of the victim, who sleeps for days on end. Reserpine destroys the protein structure of the brain.

The use of wet canvas has been reported in the Sychyovka Institute. Long strips of the material are wrapped round the victim from head to toe. As the canvas dries, it contracts and causes considerable pain.

PSYCHIATRISTS all over the world have gradually begun to understand the methods of Professor Luntz and other KGB officials posing as professional men. Initially, psychiatrists were reluctant to criticise colleagues in another country and official discussion of the problem was therefore politely ignored at the World Psychiatric Association's Congress in Mexico in 1971.

Since then, there has been a growing awareness and horror at the malpractice of certain Soviet psychiatrists, more fundamentally, the abuse of the moral basis of the profession.

Last January a group of 28 psychiatrists in Geneva sent an open letter to Soviet Health Minister Petrovsky calling for "a broadly based enquiry to be initiated into the issue of normal people who have been interned in such institutions."

Yet if there are still those who remain unconvinced at the sufferings of a man like Yan Krilsky and abide comfortably in the respectability of their work, they should read what Aleksander Solzhenitsyn wrote:

"It is time to think clearly: the incineration of free-thinking healthy people in madhouses is spiritual murder. It is a variation of the gas chamber, but even more cruel: the torture of the people being killed is more malicious and more prolonged. Like the gas chambers, these crimes will never be forgotten, and all those involved in them will be condemned for all time, during their life and after their death."



(Continued from page 5)

in the Soviet political context is more difficult to delineate. In his American overtures, Brezhnev's foremost motive is certainly the harvest failure of last year. It is always difficult for those not versed in the inner working of Soviet politics to ap-

preciate the decisiveness of the agricultural factor in the making of Soviet domestic and foreign policies. Brezhnev's detractors of the conservative side of the Politburo would probably have preferred an attempted rapprochement with China to the policy of intimacy with Washington, for fear of having Soviet communism contaminated by the money and men coming from the New World.

Will the liaison with the U.S. not reveal to all that Soviet Russia is but a second-rate power? The problem of the Russian conservatives is, however, twofold. First, China has neither grain nor computers to sell. Second, in the face of the new American stream of Chinese amiability, the prospects of restoring any kind of a Soviet-

Chinese axis are dim indeed. It is doubtful whether the professional staff within the general staff of the Red Army are Brezhnev's automatic allies.

One can hardly deny the amazing evolution of Soviet-American relations in recent times. Our perception of the great rivalry has undergone a radical change. Only a short time ago, our images were dominated by such things as the threatening might of Soviet power in the Indian Ocean, the massive Soviet presence in Egypt, and the mining of the harbours of North Vietnam by the Americans, to say nothing of the crushing of Czechoslovakia. These have now been replaced by the endless stream of American freighters unloading grain in Odessa and by

the somewhat imaginary future prospect of American tankers shuttling between Vladivostok and San Diego.

So far, has proved beneficial to the true interests of Israel as well as to those of the Jewish people. Indeed there should be little doubt that a meaningful rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union is good for the welfare and peace of the world. The question is whether the Brezhnev majority within the Politburo could survive two bumper crops in the Ukraine.

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GOLDA'S DILEMMA

Ari Rath

GOLDA MEIR'S decision to bow to the will of her party colleagues and to run again for the premiership solves as many problems of Israel's national leadership as it shelved.

It means, first of all, that the Labour Party's veteran leaders prevailed in their quest to separate the issue of the succession from the national elections. As one old-time Mapai functionary in the party machine — the Tel Aviv "Gush" — bluntly put it this week: "Golda's decision means that Pinhas Sapir will be the next Prime Minister."

What the man had in mind was the following scenario: Golda Meir is to step down some time in mid-term of the eighth Knesset, towards the end of 1975 or in 1976. Then the Labour Party's central committee, or perhaps even the convention, will choose its new candidate for the premiership. That Mr. Sapir's supporters would command a comfortable majority in such a vote seems a foregone conclusion.

There can be little doubt that Mrs. Meir faced a number of serious dilemmas, and went through a great deal of soul-searching before she could bring herself to retire at the peak of her career, and at an age when most political figures in positions of national leadership think of beginning to write their memoirs.

IT IS A strange paradox that a young and dynamic country like Israel should be so conservative in its politics, maintaining practically the same leadership that headed the various parties when the State was established 25 years ago. The average age of its Ministers gives Israel today one of the oldest Cabinets in the world.

Nevertheless, Golda Meir's position today as Israel's number one national leader remains virtually unchallenged. This is chiefly due to her Government's — and indeed her own — achievements in the sphere of defence and foreign policy, which helped carry Israel a very long way from the stormy days of the War of Attrition, at

the height of which Mrs. Meir's Cabinet was formed four years ago.

The same measure of success did not unfortunately attend the Prime Minister's efforts in solving the country's internal problems. It is almost a truism by now that the relative quiet on the borders and the lessening of tension in the region have brought Israel's social and economic issues to the fore, even resulting sometimes in social unrest. They are still with us, as urgent as ever.

SO IT IS hardly a wonder that Mrs. Meir did not exactly cherish the thought of having to start another term as Prime Minister, during which the domestic front, with increasing wage demands and a widening social gap, might be expected to take up more and more of the Cabinet's attention. There is also much less glamour in tackling — even solving — some of these pressing but rather mundane problems, than in dealing with the world's ranking leaders or in securing Israel's military deterrent.

But then, Mrs. Meir has been known throughout her over half-century of active political life as one always prepared to roll up her sleeves and do the job that had to be done, however unpopular such a task might be. This was true when the Tel Aviv Labour Council was a hotbed of party intrigue and dissension in the late 'thirties and early 'forties or when she had to take over the Political Department of the pre-State Jewish Agency, practically overnight, when the British Mandatory authorities arrested the entire political leadership of the Yishuv on the "Black Saturday" of June 29, 1946 (only two leaders escaped arrest — David Ben-Gurion, who was in Paris at the time, and Golda Meyerson, presumably because of her American citizenship).

It was Golda who twice went on a secret mission to Amman, Trans-Jordan in 1948, in a desperate attempt to persuade King Hussein's grandfather, the Emir Abdullah, not to join the other Arab rulers in their concerted



effort to wipe out the nascent Jewish State.

And again it was Golda Meir who volunteered to go to the U.S. in the critical days of the 1948 War of Independence to lead an emergency fund-raising mission which yielded what was then regarded as an enormous sum of \$50m. for vital weapons purchases. This was one of the few occasions when she overruled Mr. Ben-Gurion, who had wanted to go himself to raise the money.

Who else but Golda Meir would be sent to man Israel's most difficult diplomatic mission at the time — as the Jewish State's first envoy to Soviet Russia? And who would be called back one year later in 1949, by the then Premier David Ben-Gurion, to take charge of an almost insurmountable task — the housing and providing of jobs for hundreds of thousands of new immigrants — if not Golda Meir, who headed the Labour Ministry during its most difficult seven years.

Then came Mrs. Meir's sudden and dramatic switch to the Foreign Ministry on the eve of the 1956 Sinai campaign, when Mr. Ben-Gurion felt he could no longer carry out his activist policy with the late Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett at his elbow. Golda again stepped into the breach to fight Israel's diplomatic battles in the face of mounting pressure by the two super-powers. She held the post of Foreign Minister until January 1960, when she decided to leave the Cabinet. A short time later, however, she became Secretary-General of Mapai, following the bitter split in the party ranks, which saw Mr. Ben-Gurion for the first time in the opposition, together with Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres.

Two and a half years later, in July 1968, Mrs. Meir suddenly resigned the post of Secretary-General, in what appeared at the time as her retirement from politics. But after another eight months she again bowed to party wishes and accepted her first nomination for the premiership, following the death of Levi Eshkol.

Is Golda Meir again rolling up her sleeves to do a job that has to be done, even though it may become unpopular — if the current spate of strikes and labour unrest can be taken as an indication? Is it her success as Premier for over four years that keeps her going? Or is she, mainly motivated by the realization that she is the only person who can hold together the coalition of estranged factions which is the Labour Party today?

It is perhaps a combination of all three elements that made her announce last Sunday her readiness to serve another term as Prime Minister. But it is on the ground of threatened party unity that the heaviest pressure was brought to bear on her to agree to run again.

IT IS NO coincidence therefore that Defence Minister Moshe

Dayan was among the very first to have been informed by Mrs. Meir, well in advance of her public announcement, that she would continue in office after the October elections. Significantly, it was also reported shortly afterwards that Mrs. Meir and Mr. Dayan would meet soon to discuss a number of outstanding party problems, in an attempt to clear the air before the election campaign got under way.

Mr. Dayan has gone on record several times recently as saying that there were certain basic policy principles from which he could not budge, and that he and his ex-Rafi colleagues in the Labour Party would not take an active part in the campaign unless and until the issues involved were first clarified. Although one very important question has been settled this week with Mrs. Meir's announcement that she will, in effect, run again for Premier, there are still a number of sticky problems which need to be settled — and acted upon.

One of these is the party's election platform, particularly with regards to policy in the administered territories. What was dubbed four years ago the "oral law" — in deference to the party's moderate and dovish wing which objected to having geographical concepts explicitly written into the platform — has long since become part and parcel of the party's and the Government's policy guidelines. Thus the concept of "strategic borders" coined at the time by Mr. Dayan has in effect become official policy.

WHAT HAS not been spelled out, and clearly requires fresh formulation, is the next Government's policy in the administered areas, in the absence of peace. During the recent "great debate" on this issue in the Labour Party, Mr. Dayan and ex-Abdud Ha'avoda leader Israel Galili both put forward the activist view that Jewish settlement, particularly in the uninhabited areas of Judea and Samaria, should be stepped up, and that the Israel Government should regard itself as the sole authority responsible for the welfare of the Arab population in the territories until a peace settlement were reached. These views were firmly opposed by Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and in large measure also by Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Alon.

In her summing-up speech, Mrs. Meir was very careful not to tip the scales either way, maintaining a seemingly neutral posture that was not quite in accord with her known views which are rather closer to Mr. Galili's and Mr. Dayan's, than to those of other Cabinet Ministers. But this was before she had decided to run again. Now that she has made her decision, Mrs. Meir will have to spell out her own views far more clearly. For his part, Mr. Dayan is known to insist on drawing up a policy and action programme that will fully commit the next Government, and it will

not be easy just to do a patch-job on the election platform.

Another crucial point of discussion is the make-up of the "team" that is to carry out the party's programme. It is no secret that Labour's present Knesset faction, put together four years ago chiefly by Mr. Sapir and his supporters in the ex-Mapai wing, has a majority of "doves" who often do not share Prime Minister Meir's views. There were occasions during the past four years, in a number of crucial policy confrontations with Washington, when Mrs. Meir felt a very definite lack of support by her own party.

One may assume that Mr. Dayan will urge her now to take a more active part in drawing up the list of the Labour Party candidates for the eighth Knesset, with a view to giving a broader representation to the activist elements of the ex-Mapai wing which have been kept back until now by the party machine. This, it should be noted, is not merely a question of how many ex-Rafi members will make the next Knesset, because they are in any case a minority within the party. And it would be of particular importance in the event that Mrs. Meir decides not to complete a full four-year term after all, despite indications by her that this is indeed what she intends to do.

Needless to say, the same consideration applies, even more forcefully, to the choice of Labour Party Ministers in Mrs. Meir's next Cabinet. She has thrown out hints that she would like to keep the Cabinet as it is, presumably to avoid getting involved in too many personal problems. But there is the question of at least three ex-Mapai Ministers, Yoram Shimshon Shapiro, Zeev Shalev and Haim Gvati, who have already announced their decision to resign. There is also the question of a Cabinet post for former Washington Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin, and the future of Labour Minister Yosef Almog, under pressure to run for Mayor in Haifa.

THE CORDIALITY which marked the working relationship between Mrs. Meir and Mr. Dayan over the past four years was rarely more recently when the Prime Minister changed her mind at the last moment, at Mr. Sapir's insistence, on the issue of Government-controlled Jewish land purchase in the West Bank. Only two hours before Cabinet session, she rejected a compromise proposal made by close associate Justice Minister Shapira, which enjoyed Mr. Dayan's support and to which Mr. Meir had earlier assented. Mr. Dayan regarded this as a grave setback.

But then, this was also before Mrs. Meir had made up her mind to run for Premier. It may be that in a state of indecision she preferred not to commit the Cabinet to a new policy. On the personal and party level, Mr. Dayan is also known to harbor some grievance over the fact that during these four years Mrs. Meir has hardly ever taken him into her confidence on party matters or on political appointments, though the two of them met regularly to consult on affairs of state. All these problems cannot simply be shelved in the hazy name of the status quo.

WHEN GOLDA MEIR took the helm of Israel's national leadership over four years ago, she made wholly new start: she became truly national figure and stayed away as much as possible from party politics. One of her major dilemmas has been, still is, how to reconcile her policy beliefs with narrow party loyalties. The forging of the kind of party unity that will not depend chiefly on her own personal pact, but can be carried forward to the next generation in power, will be one of the big challenges of Mrs. Meir's next term as Prime Minister. The future of her leadership will depend on how she meets it.

Keep Zurich clean!

Ephraim Kishon

WE FIRST CLASHED with the supernatural cleanliness of Switzerland on the famous Bahnhofstrasse in Zurich. I had gone into one of the department stores lining the street, taken the escalator to the fourth floor, and bought two precisely turned crown puffs packed in a little paper plates. On the way down we opened the package, and waiting to our left, swallowed the cakes greedily. They were delicious. But I had heard a big shout of someone came running after us.

"Schuldigung," a well-dressed gentleman panted, "you lost your plates." With that he held out the chocolate-stained paper plates together with the wrapping paper which we had thoughtlessly tossed away at the climax of our enjoyment.

"Schuldigung," I replied to our conductor, "We haven't 'lost' anything."

"What do you mean, then?" "How come I found it on a tram?" "Thank you," the wife said, taking the sticky papers from the gentleman's hand and hurrying me away.

"Have you gone out of your mind?" the little woman hissed, "Look around!" I looked around and reeled with shock of it. Only now did I see that we were in clean Switzerland's cleanest city and in its most antiseptic quarter. The road and on the pavement was not a trace of litter,

at worst there were a few pale stains which had not yet come out in the scrubbing. In the distance an impeccably dressed sweeper kept chasing a few lazily rolling dust specks. And I had dared to pollute this immaculately clean pavement with my dirty paper! It was sacrilege!

I carefully folded the paper plates in such a way that the sticky parts faced inward, then looked around, greatly perplexed. "All right," I said, "Still I can't carry this on me wherever I go. After all, we'll be in Switzerland for two weeks."

"Keep your shirt on," the little one called me. "Somewhere we'll find a place where there is litter, so that we can dispose of the plates legally."

She made this statement at 11 a.m., and by 2 p.m. I was still in possession of the gooey thing. If we had found just one tiny slip of paper, we would have unhesitatingly mated our bundle to it, but we did not find even a piece of confetti. In the end we boarded a tramcar, sat down in a corner, next to the open window, and at a curve, deep in conversation, instinctively, with a careless flick of our wrist...

"Screech!!! The conductor slammed on the brakes. "Tanke sehr!" I nimbly jumped off the tram and picked up our lost valuables. "Very kind of you," I thanked the conductor as he started the tram. "Luckily nothing has happened to them..."

By then we were already reaching for the panic button. With the courage of the desperate I while expressing our deep-felt gratitude, I told him I would take advantage of his kind offer only in an emergency as I had thought of a simpler method for getting rid of the nuisance: I would put it in an envelope and mail it to Israel.

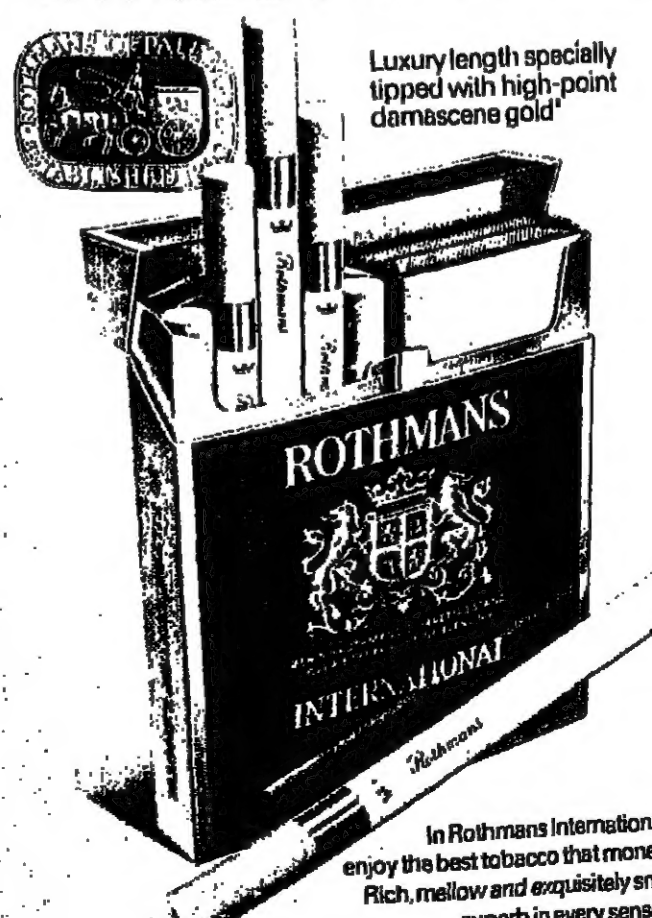
"All right," this the old gentleman, "but what are they going to do with it there?" "They'll throw it into the Jordan," the wife opined, whereupon the old gentleman nodded understandingly, and after a sentimental farewell we got off in the suburbs. My idea was to wait for the fall of darkness, and then bury the bundle under a tree. However, we found all trees girdled with iron fencing, to prevent the burying of refuse...

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refuse here!" At the end of our tether we stumbled over to the bin and with a relieved smile dropped in our infamous burden...

"Schuldigung," a policeman remarked behind our backs, "kindly take that thing back! This is a brand-new bin. Let's keep it clean!"

"But," I said in a daze, "but it says here to drop in the refuse!"

"The refuse, yes. But no litter!" I stuck in my arm up to the elbow and fished out the little parcel. A strange heat flushed my cheeks and my teeth started chattering.

"Listen," I croaked to the little one, "I'm going to eat that damn thing!"

"Don't be silly," the saintly woman replied, "you won't take that abomination into your mouth."

Just then we were passing an exclusive restaurant, so we walked in and ran into the headwaiter, who immediately discovered the little parcel.

"Waste paper?" the headwaiter asked. "Shall we cook it?"

"Yes," I muttered. "Well done, please..."

"The usual way," the headwaiter said, then placed the Thing on a silver platter and hurried away to the kitchen. Fearing the worst, I fidgeted about on my chair, because the cooking in Swiss restaurants is rather colourless. Ten minutes later, a waiter brought in the little parcel; they had fried it, then smothered it in dil sauce. I took a bit and spat it out.

"It's burnt," I shouted, "disgusting!"

With that we jumped up and left.

Before our mind's eye there appeared good old Disengoff Street in Tel Aviv, with the brilliant sunshine of our country pleasantly reflecting itself in the thousands of nice heaps of glittering litter.

Translated by Yohanan Goldman (by arrangement with "Ma'ariv")

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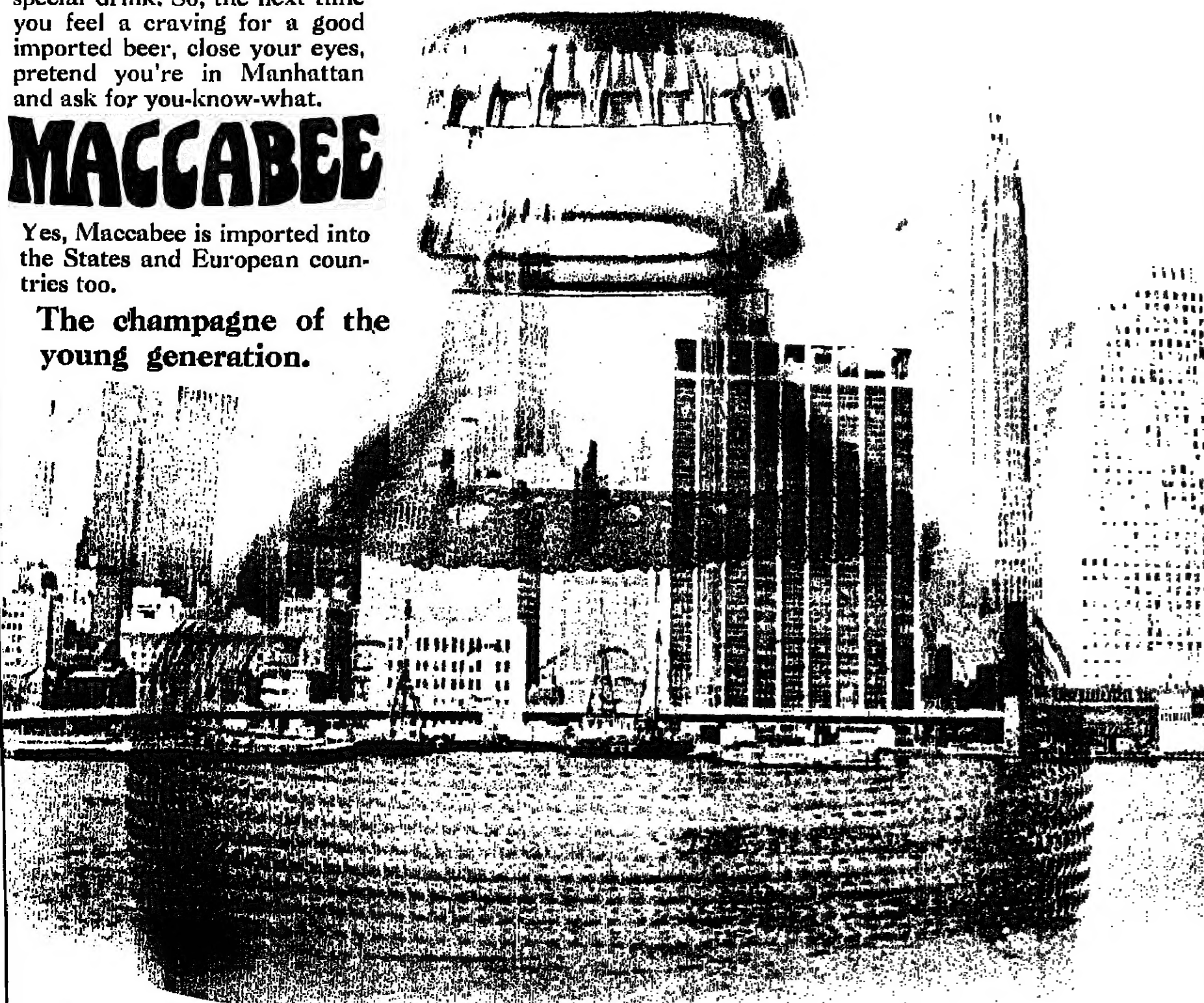
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300,000 white mice

Modern biological and medical science cannot do without experimentation on animals. The proper care of these animals is the loving concern of the recently-founded Israel Zootechnical Association, discussed here by HELGA DUDMAN.

BRAIN ENERGY Metabolism in various Behavioural Situations" and "Intestinal Absorption Measurements in Situ," the titles of two papers published recently by Israeli scientists, do not relate easily — as one might have expected — to things happening inside of you and me.

They are, to be sure, indirectly related to human phenomena; but the two papers describe experiments made on animals — rats, in both cases — and the quarter in which they appeared is that of the "Israel Zootechnical Association," an organization founded six years ago "for persons engaged in the breeding of laboratory animals, who work in animals in research institutions, universities, laboratories, and breeding farms, as well as anyone whose work is connected with the above." It has about 150 members, but probably twice that number work on laboratory animals in Israel.

According to the Inter-Committee for Laboratory Animals, which is "high on the list of countries breeding and raising such animals and ahead of many large nations," in Rehovot, I recently met two of the Association's founding members — Ephraim Benhar, of the Isotope Department of the Weizmann Institute and editor of its quarterly, and Menahem Rosen, a pharmacist by training, charge of the laboratory animal unit at Beilinson Hospital, and a member of the quarterly's editorial board. Both are concerned with raising standards in their profession, and both like animals.

Mr. Benhar has a poodle at home. Mr. Rosen is waiting for his young son to be old enough to look after a dog.

At the Weizmann Institute's main lounge, where we met, there were plenty of scientists in view but not a single animal, no indication at all of one of the surprising facts I learned: the Institute's laboratory animal breeding facilities produce no less than 300,000 mice a year, some of which are sold to other institutions, and that no less than 80 institute personnel are employed in caring for them and for the other animals kept in Rehovot for experimental purposes. In addition to that swarm of mice, carefully propagated for generations to produce desired genetic purity and desired, when required, by Caesarean operation to insure sterile progeny, Weizmann Institute also breeds rats, dogs, cats, guinea-pigs, hamsters, monkeys, chickens, and even electric fish.

As everything in the world grows more and more complicated, the job of the man — or woman — who takes care of laboratory animals bred, manipulated and maintained for the benefit of science is no exception. It is no easy job just a matter of cleaning cages (the Weizmann Institute, by the way, has a machine which washes through 1,200 cages every day) and throwing food at the animals, so do the tasks of



Caesarean being performed on a rat under sterile conditions.



the people handling them. Weighing of diets, the injection of chemicals, separation of new litters from breeding mothers, the psychological and physiological reactions of animals which the "zootechnician" must be trained to understand "so that he doesn't go running to the scientist in charge every ten minutes," are just a few of the problems to be mastered.

The "Brain Energy Metabolism" paper referred to above (by A. Mayevsky of the Weizmann Institute's Isotope Department) is a random example of the kind of information which the "zootechnician" takes care of the rats in this experiment (dealing with animals' reactions in situations of natural sleep, sleep deprivation, stress caused by electroshock, narcosis, and learning) must know how to handle. One of the approaches involved — "measuring the consumption of oxygen by the

vanced course — 140 hours of lectures and laboratory practice — is on a challengingly high level. All lecturers are academicians, some professors and subjects include anatomy, physiology, embryology and histology, behaviour, genetics, breeding, microbes and parasites as factors in disease, endocrinology, experimental models, and so on.

"Zootechnology" is thus a developing profession, requiring new personnel — "and people with preferably a high school education." Mr. Benhar believes that suitable candidates may be found among new immigrants — especially from Russia. "We know that the Russians have high standards at their facilities for experimental animals," he said, adding that these immigrants represent a modern departure from the traditional aversion to animals, once prevalent among Eastern European Jews.

Some of the animals maintained by the Weizmann Institute.



enzymes of the respiratory chain in the mitochondria... uses a purely "learning" animal and a "control" animal in identical "Skinner Boxes" for learning and stress experiments, which contain complicated bits of equipment such as peristaltic pumps, mercury manometers with electrodes, electronic relays, and so on.

Dealing with all this is obviously not a job for unskilled labour. "One of the purposes of our organization is to train professional staff by giving courses, and thus to raise the level of work," said Mr. Benhar. "Since our inception, we have already given five basic courses and an advanced one, both in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour, which awards certificates upon completion." The ad-

A "good attitude" toward animals is, in fact, an important aspect of the job — curious though this may be, in view of the fact that the whole purpose of maintaining laboratory animals is to exploit them for man's benefit: philosophical questions of the morality of this view of man's place in the universe are best left unasked. But even on a purely practical basis, "to experiment on animals, you must provide them with good conditions, good food, and experienced handlers — and if a student does not learn how to handle animals properly, he will never make a good scientist."

An institution which practises "false economies" on facilities for (Continued on page 13)

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Checking the reproductive cycle of rats in the Institute's Biodynamics Department.

(Continued from page 11)
animals may actually be thrown away money: "when you calculate the cost of an experiment, the cost of the animal is very often no more than 1 or 2 per cent. So what is the point of risking the lives of the results of an experiment by maintaining the animal improperly?"
The editorial in the latest issue of the Association's quarterly journal, "The Journal of Animal Welfare," states: "The Association was founded to maintain humane standards in the treatment of animals. In the past, the majority of scientists and technicians, are fully aware of its importance. In Israel, very few attempts have been made in the past to draw public attention to the moral obligations of the humane treatment of animals in the laboratory. But it is to be hoped that in the near future this will be raised again vigorously."
The editorial maintains that the moral and practical considerations dictate that every one who is involved in the treatment of animals, and the observation that

otherwise, certain "parties... concerned for the prevention of cruelty to animals" might make claims which could "impose severe restrictions on progressive scientific work."
While the editors scrupulously refrain from naming names, the implications are perfectly clear to me, for I have not forgotten the public mind-debate between the Dean of Natural Sciences at Bar-Ilan University, Dr. Milon

Sprecher, and the Secretary of the Israel Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mrs. Elida Friedstein. At issue were the conditions under which dogs, cats, and other animals have long been kept at the campus laboratories: far below acceptable levels, according to the S.P.C.A. Not the proper business of the Society, according to Dr. Sprecher, who described it as "more interested in publicity for itself than in the conditions of

the animals." The spokesman for Bar-Ilan University (which is anxious to open a medical school), when I asked him for a comment, made the rather remarkable one that it seemed to him "not the business of The Jerusalem Post." It was therefore a pleasure to meet with Mr. Rosen, and Mr. Benhar, and to make it my business to learn about their association's activities. Its executive committee mem-

bers — a far cry from the "kind society ladies," the term used by Dr. Sprecher in a statement to The Jerusalem Post — include Mr. M. Shoenbaum of the Veterinary Institute at Beit Dagan; R. Amosai of the Dept. of Zoology at Tel Aviv University; A. Semoocha of the Israel Institute for Biological Research; A. Cohen of the Weizmann Institute, and A. Kan of the Animal House at the Hebrew University. Bar-Ilan is conspicuous by its absence; and of the many institutions now maintaining animals for experimental purposes — hospitals, universities, research stations, even some kibbutzim — Bar-Ilan is the only one which has never sent staff members to courses run by the Association. (Some 80 members at other institutions have received certificates as "Zoo-technicians" after attending Association courses.)
Some of the layman's reactions are summed up in this little story which Mr. Rosen told me: "A young woman — a new immigrant, by the way — came to us and said she was interested in enrolling in our elementary course. She had always liked animals and kept pets, and thought she might like this new profession. I asked whether she knew that killing animals would be part of the job. No, she hadn't known that, and it took her aback. Then I explained that one of the many things we teach is the humane method of killing animals, when sacrificing is required by the experiment." She thought it over, decided to take the course — and is doing very well."
And, added Mr. Rosen, who has been working with animals for 13 years, "Most of our problems are with people. When I want to get away from the frustrations and difficulties, I find it very soothing to spend time with the animals."

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Opening Session:

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Lectures by General Amos Horev, Chief Scientist, Ministry of Defence, and Dr. Nicholas Perrone, Director, Structural Mechanics Programme, Office of Naval Research, U.S.A.

Parallel Sessions

- | | |
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| <p>2.00—3.15 a.m.
3.30—5.10 p.m.
8.30—10.20 a.m.
10.45—12.45 p.m.
2.00—3.05 p.m.
3.30 p.m.</p> | <p>Dynamics, Transport Phenomena in Biomedical Engineering, Modern Technologies in Industry, Engineering Design, Turbo Machinery, Plastic Forming, and Friction.
Grinding, Fluid Dynamics, Control, Engineering and Computers, Turbo Machinery, Fatigue.
Thursday, June 28, 1973.
Numerical Control, Fluid Dynamics, Control, Bio-Engineering, Internal Combustion Engines, Strength of Materials.
General Session. Discussion on "Mass Transportation" with D. Zaslavski, Technion — Chairman, K. Tantlinger, Executive Vice-President, Rohr Co., Calif., U. Ben-Zohar, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Transport.
M. Horowitz, Director of Transportation Planning Team.
Unconventional Machining, Heat Transfer, Mechanical Systems, The Engineer and Industry.
Closing Session. Discussion on "The Metal Industry in Israel" with
• H. Bala, General Manager, Soltam — Chairman
• S. Eban, Col. (ret.) Deputy Director in charge of production, Ministry of Defence
• Y. Rom, Head of Metal and Electronics Department, Ministry of Commerce.
• S. Wertheimer, General Manager, Iskar.</p> |
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On Wednesday, June 27, 1973, at 8 p.m. in the "Dan Carmel" Hotel, a festive dinner will take place. Lecture by Mrs. S. Aloni.
Registration Fee: IL60 For further information contact: The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Technion City, Haifa. • Tel. 221147.

The Feast of St. John

Sylvia Mann



JOHN THE BAPTIST, forerunner of Jesus, whose birthday is celebrated next Sunday, June 24, was according to tradition born in the village of Ein Karem, just outside Jerusalem.

Today, the village has become a sought-after residential suburb of the capital. Barely 7 kilometres from the heart of the city, Ein Karem is nowadays accessible by bus.

Driving down the valley from Mount Herzl, veteran Israelis can observe how greatly the view has changed since 1948. Ein Karem's small, rough-stone dwellings are being rebuilt and modernized, gardens are being laid out and terraces reclaimed. The convents and churches, the spires and minarets, blend with the dark green of the pines and the silvery olive trees into a picturesque and serene landscape.

MARY'S WELL, or Ein Karem, the Spring of the Vineyard, is still as it always was, the hub of the settlement. In pagan times the water nymphs were certainly worshipped here, but today a mosque and minaret stand above the spring.

On a narrow side street off the main road, the gateway of the Franciscan Church of John's Nativity, built over what is traditionally believed to have been the home of Elizabeth and Zechariah, parents of John the Baptist. Dominating the compound is the church, set high above the remains of an earlier construction. When the visitor rings the bell, a brown-habited monk will take him into the impressive Crusader basilica with its huge square medieval pillars covered at a later date with blue-and-white tiles. The section of 12th-century stone-inlaid mosaic flooring in front of the central altar, and the steps in the left-hand (northern) aisle

descending into the Grotto of St. John, the legendary birthplace of the Forerunner, should be noted.

Another Crusader stone-mosaic paves the grotto, and a painting above the altar depicts the infant's circumcision and the moment when Zechariah spoke after being struck dumb on hearing the annunciation. Dating from 1698, a series of five unusual marble bas-reliefs show scenes from the life of St. John, while religious paintings by Spanish artists, mostly from the 17th and 18th centuries, hang on the church walls.

In the crypt beneath the church are remnants of far older structures. Earliest are the remains of a Herodian villa, then a patch of coloured mosaic from an early Byzantine chapel with stylized leaves forming a cross. According to the 427 CE edict of the Byzantine emperor Theodosius, it was forbidden to use the cross design underfoot, so that the lowered symbol should not be trodden upon, and it is therefore thought that the floor was laid previous to this date.

On a slightly higher level, the pavement of the Chapel of the Martyrs was unearthed during building operations in 1896. (Scientific excavations, under the direction of Father S. Salfer, were carried out only in 1941.) Believed to date from the fifth or sixth century, the pattern is focused around a Greek inscription enclosed by four vivid panels. The inscription reads, "Hail Martyrs of God," and is said to be a memorial to the monks massacred by the Samaritans between the years 521-528 CE.

A statue of Venus-Aphrodite found here bears out that the church arose above a pagan shrine — possibly one of those erected by Roman emperor Ha-



The Church of the Nativity of St. John. (Below) The Church of the Visitation. The mosaic shows Mary's journey to Ein Karem.



drian over Christian sites in an attempt to blot out the new religion. Replaced by Byzantine chapels which were destroyed by the Persians in 614 CE, many of the sanctuaries, including those in Ein Karem, were restored by the Crusaders only to be razed again by the Saracens. Abandoned and neglected, the Church of the Nativity of St. John was no more than a stable when, about 1874, the Franciscans obtained possession of the ruins despite active opposition from the Moslem villagers.

A FOOTPATH along the side of the valley near Mary's Well leads to the lovely Franciscan Church of the Visitation. Designed by the Italian architect Antonio Barluzzi in 1938, the Church stands on the site of the summer home of Elizabeth and Zechariah, when Mary of Nazareth paid a last visit to her Jerusalem cousin. It was not at decorative iron gateway opening into a small patio with one wall lined by ceramic plaques bearing Mary's hymn of thanksgiving — the Magnificat — in 42 languages. Opposite is a gold-and-blue mosaic pediment picturing Mary, seated on a donkey and accompanied by angels, travelling from Nazareth to Ein Karem. Below, an arcade shields the entrance to a grotto with an ancient well, once a Byzantine chapel which later formed the crypt of the Crusader church. Incidentally, before the actual building was started, Father B. Bagatti excavated a number of interesting discoveries.

Barluzzi's reconstruction of the cave recalls the simple dwelling in the rock-face shelters a stone's throw from the site, which — folklore tells — concealed the infant John from Herod's soldiers carrying out the master's command to kill all male children under two years of age. A modern mosaic floor in a pool bordered by lotus flowers. Adjoining the grotto are three young helpers' tombs with loculi — burial niches. At the top of the outside staircase, the upper church is entered through hammered bronze doors portraying Mary facing Elizabeth among tall palm trees. Inside, Barluzzi's dignified prayer hall is constructed on Crusader foundations. At the base of the church, several courses of medieval wall paintings are still discernible. One, towards the left, is a child led into small squares to symbolize the epiphany, or presentation, of Zechariah. Other noteworthy details are the ornate metal traceries by the Italian artist C. Vagarini; the mosaic pavement of flowers, insects and birds; the fretwork windows of white Carrara marble, and the gaily painted wooden ceiling.

OUTSIDE the wrought-iron gate of the Church of the Visitation lies a magnificent vista of the age-old hills of Ein Karem. Here the Stone Age families lived in caves close to the springs and ate berries and animals caught by the father-hunter. Thousands of dry, rainless years passed, springs disappeared and the cave people drifted away until the Stone Age, when the climate improved and Man began to plough and harvest and to domesticate cattle, becoming less dependent on his environment and more on his own efforts.

With the dawn of written history, about 5,000 years ago, the Canaanites, who worked the soil and devised new methods of agriculture.

More than a thousand years later the Israelites under Joshua the warrior leader, entered the Promised Land. They tilled the hills; dug canals and cisterns, and grew corn, figs, pomegranates, olives and grapes. All found in this day in the vicinity of Ein Karem which flourished through the centuries of Jewish sovereignty, down to the early Christian days and

when a lion roared and a tiny head, right in the middle of bustling Tel Aviv, a little girl with us laughing and the lion was a rat in a small rod-and-glove puppet show. It was not at the introduction to the public of the Marionette Theatre, but the name of the puppeteer, director, creator and de-

scribed Eric Smith hard at work in a studio next to the Tel Aviv Hall in Rehov Bialik. He was Avigall, a Jerusalem resident-sculptor, helping to create the puppets of "Peter and the Wolf" by the composer Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and Yair, born in Kibbutz David, fashioning a puppet on the carpentry man's door. (Yair and his shadow-theatre, Eric

under three young helpers from ten replies to an earnest asking for people to work in a puppet theatre on condition being a minimum of 1.70 metres. For all such in with the marionettes. The first time, I learned the difference between marionettes and puppets by string, puppets by rod, and glove puppets by hand. Eric has lived in the theatre and he finds marionettes more complicated than any ordinary stage puppet. It is a very ancient art, begun to die out some years ago. Not all marionettes were made by hand. I know that Mozart wrote "The Magic Flute" for puppets. Stravinsky created a "Serenade" for marionettes the-

re is a tremendous amount involved in creating the puppets. Eric told us. The lion puppet, "Carnival" is made of leather, felt and polystyrene. For the duck, Avigall made the head and Eric made the head and put it all together.

LANKY Eric Smith who was born in Israel a few years ago, is now 35 years old in South Africa. He studied at the local art school, getting around basic training that included ceramics, silk screen, design and sculpture.

Eric Smith's fascination with the puppet began at art school. He worked on puppetry with Lyndie Farber, who later married John Smith, founder and operator of the Little Angel Marionette Theatre of London which was

THE MAGIC OF THE MARIONETTES

Mark Segal



(Left) Eric Smith and (below) "Peter" and some of his companions.



such a success on its recent tour here. Indeed Eric Smith was instrumental in bringing over the Little Angel Theatre and acted as their impresario in a voluntary capacity. He did so because by the middle of last year he had resolved to go ahead with his plans for his own puppet company, and thought the best way of building up an audience was to invite a first-class group to perform here.

AN all-round artist, Eric Smith made a name for himself in commercial art and design in South Africa, before coming here, where he concentrated on designing stage sets, including the designs for "Butterflies are Free," "Kufeld" and "Promises, Promises" (produced by Gloria Godik); Haimov's "What the Butler Saw," the original Jerusalem Khan production of "Dr. Faustus"; "Princess Yvonne" for the Cameri; "Women Beware Women" for the Haifa Municipal Theatre; and two plays for the State Children's Theatre. He also designed sets for four Bat Dor ballets and also created the graphic design to create the programmes for their international tours. In addition, Eric Smith has designed record covers, worked on the Army Exhibition of 1967 and pioneered batik work.

But his first love was puppets and he demonstrated his talents a few years ago when creating a huge (8.5 metres high) fire-breathing dragon out of paper mache for a Leonard Schach production at the Cameri. More recently he did the puppets and the sets for the Gary Bertini Chamber Ensemble's production of De Falla's "Don Pedro's Puppet Show" — also directed by Leonard Schach.

ERIC Smith speaks with respect of this country's pioneer puppeteer, the late Dr. Paul Levi, whose "Wooden Troupe" (Lashkat Ha'etz) was outstanding. It was Dr. Levi, Yosef Milo, to work with him in his puppet theatre until he left the troupe to become a producer. "Levi died a lonely old man four years ago. I remember visiting him in the home he had converted from a garage."

In the course of his drive to launch a puppet theatre in Tel Aviv Deputy Mayor Ellyahu Speizer who is in charge of youth culture and sports. At first he was offered the use of the Mifal Hapais stage, but at their final meeting, it turned out that the Municipality is subsidizing three puppet theatres run by Soviet immigrants which have yet to put on public shows.

He continued carving and making marionettes and puppets until he found his own "angel" in the person of Miriam Etzioni, an independent theatrical producer (Yuvai Theatre). He is not accepting salary until the puppet company succeeds. For the "Carnival" and "Peter and the Wolf" Eric and his team have created 62 puppets. "But our show is not just for children," he declares. "Let's say our appeal is to the unspoiled young and to sophisticated adults."

Founder of Religious Zionism

Arthur Hertzberg

RELIGIOUS ZIONISM — that is, not mere traditional piety about the Holy Land but a conscious blending of orthodoxy in religion with modern Jewish nationalism — has been an important, albeit minority trend, throughout the history of the modern movement.



The seminal figure in its development, the immediate ancestor of this tendency in its existing form, was Rabbi Shmuel Mohilever. He played a central role in the development of pre-Herzlian Russian Zionism, the Hibbat Zion (Love of Zion) movement, and lived long enough to announce his adherence to Herzl and to help his newly founded organization absorb the older one.

death of his well-to-do in-laws constrained him to accept the office of rabbi in his home village. A period of six years there was followed by successive calls to ever larger communities — Schakin, then Suwalki. In the 1870s, when he first displayed signs of an active interest in work for the Holy Land, Mohilever was the rabbi of Radom in Poland. Already notable not only as a scholar but also as a communal leader, he was elected to a much larger post, also in Poland, in Bialystok, which he occupied for 15 years until his death 75 years ago tomorrow, Sivan 28.

MOHILEVER WAS moved to practical Zionist labours by the pogroms of 1881. Tens of thousands of Jews had fled across the Russian border to Galicia, in the Austrian-held part of Poland. Mohilever attended a conference of Western Jewish leaders that was called on the spot, in Lemberg (the Capital of Galicia), to decide what to do with these refugees. He suggested, without effect, that they be diverted to Eretz Yisrael. On this journey Mohilever also visited Warsaw, where he had better success; he was instrumental in organizing there the first formal section of the then nascent Hibbat Zion. While in Warsaw, he convinced two of his most distinguished rabbinic colleagues to join with him in issuing a call for emigration to Eretz Yisrael, but these men soon fell away from such activities. The Hibbat Zion movement was dominated by secularists like Leo Pinsker, and Mohilever remained one of the few distinguished figures among the rabbis of the old school to be active within it.

His decision to remain in Hibbat Zion, aside by side with avowed agnostics who did not live in obedience to the Law, was the crucial turn in the

history of religious Zionism, for it determined only its future as an organized "party" but not the nature of the problems it would have to face. On the one hand Mohilever, like his successors to the present, had to do battle with ultra-Orthodox: it was no small matter for an ultra-Orthodox to announce that all Israel was in peril and hence "would we not receive anyone who is not like us?" Even today, though the Orthodox who do not accept the notion of Jewish national loyalty that all should share, are greater than religious differences.

On the other hand Mohilever inevitably came under constant pressure — and here, too, he was followed by his successors — on the one hand to be more responsive, at least in practice, to the demands of orthodox religion. This was sounded in what was in effect his testament, a message to the First Zionist Congress that he wrote in 1897. Earlier, in 1893, a long series of differences between him and the main office of Hibbat Zion in Odessa, which was largely secularist, had led to a decision of the movement to create another center headed by him to do propaganda and cultural work among Orthodox Jews. This office was given the Hebrew name Mizrachi (an abbreviation for "Mitzvat Yisrael," meaning "spiritual centre"); when the existing Zionist organization was reformed in 1901 by Rabbi Yaacov Reines and others of Mohilever's disciples, they continued the name, the spirit, and the stance.

It should be added that Mohilever was active not only in organizational and propagandistic work but also in the labours in behalf of colonization. Eretz Yisrael. His single greatest service in this field came early, in 1882, when he went to meet the young Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Mohilever convinced him to take an interest in struggling settlers in the Holy Land; Rothschild remained, until his death in 1934, the greatest benefactor of the Zionist work there.

From "The Zionist Idea," edited and with an introduction and biographical notes by Arthur Hertzberg (G.L.P. Day and Heral Press, 1959).

Rabbi Mohilever's Message to the First Zionist Congress

MY FELLOW strength does not permit me to accept your invitation and come in person, so in my stead I send my grandson, Dr. Joseph Mohilever, as a token that my heart is with you. From the depths of my soul I pray to the Almighty: I beseech Thee, O Lord, do Thou inspire the utterances of the delegates of Thy people, the House of Israel, in what they shall speak and grant them understanding to utter the right words, so they stumble not with their tongues, O God, forbid, to speak against our Holy Law or in opposition to the secular governments which rule over us. Grant them, Thy assistance and support to enable them to realize their noble vision. Allow them to find favour in the eyes of the Kings, Princes, and Rulers before whom they may stand to plead for Thy people and Thy land, Israel. I pray Thee, the hearts of all Israel with a new spirit of abounding love for their dispersed people and their land Amen!

I will now, by your leave, make certain remarks regarding the matters before this honored assembly.

1. With respect to the object of your meeting, I have but to transcribe the words of the announcement by the Chairman and Secretary of the Organizing Committee: "The Congress will strive toward ends which are both immediate and attainable. All other reports concerning it are unfounded rumors. All acts of the Congress will be given full publicity. Neither in its debates nor in its resolutions will there be anything contrary to the laws of any country or to our duties as citizens. We are pledged, in particular, that the total conduct of the meeting will be in a manner acceptable to the Hovevei Zion (Lovers of Zion — members of the Hibbat Zion movement) and to their distinguished government." I feel certain that this expression of good faith will be observed to the full; if, nevertheless, opinions are expressed which are not in accordance with the above pledge, them will find no response. The main aim

of this assembly, I wish to add, must be to intercede most forcefully and energetically with the Turkish Government to permit our people to purchase land and to build houses without let or hindrance. We must strive with all the means in our power to obtain such permission, for upon it the very existence of all our colonization work is dependent.

2. In the Congress a central body, whose seat will be outside of Russia, will undoubtedly be chosen to carry on our holy work. It is incumbent upon us to see that the members of that central body be devoted to our cause with all their heart and soul.

3. It is essential that the Congress unite all "Sons of Zion" who are true to our cause to work in complete harmony and fraternity, even if there be among them differences of opinion regarding religion. Our attitude toward those among us who do not observe the religious precepts must be, as it were, as if fire had taken hold of our homes, imperiling our persons and our property. Under such circumstances would we not receive anyone gladly and with love who, though freer in our eyes, came to rescue us? Is this not our present plight, my brethren? A great fire, a fearful conflagration, is raging in our midst, and we are all threatened. Our enemies have multiplied until they surpass many millions; were it not for the fear of the police, they would devour us alive, if we were not put out of their hands by the aid, doing all in their power to deliver us from our dire straits, are there such among us as would dare spurn them? If all factions will really understand this thought, this covenant of brothers will surely stand.

4. All "Sons of Zion" must be completely convinced and must believe with a perfect faith that the resettlement of our country — i.e., the purchase of land and the building of houses, the planting of orchards and the cultivation of the

soil — is one of the fundamental commandments of our Torah. Some of our ancient sages even say that it is equivalent to the whole Law, for it is the foundation of the existence of our people. A true Lover of Zion is a man who believes this with all his heart and soul. Whoever assists us and does not hold this faith is comparable to one who contributes to a cause in which he does not really believe.

5. The basis of Hibbat Zion is the Torah, as it has been handed down to us from generation to generation, with neither supplement nor subtraction. I do not intend this statement as an admonition to any of our causes? He has already expended tens of millions of francs upon this noble work, and he is doing and is prepared to do much more yet, to bring to life the waste places of our land. This exalted son of Israel is worthy of the honour and respect of this first Congress of Lovers of Zion from all lands.

6. Our task is to build and to plant and not to tear down and destroy. We must, therefore, kindly avoid injuring the "Hauk" funds in Jerusalem in any way. Thousands are dependent on these funds, and as long as they have no other source of income, we must not jeopardize their livelihood.

7. We must dispatch compelling speakers to all the lands of the Diaspora to spread our cause among our people and gain their support. We know from our experiences in Russia that such speakers are very effective. We must also publish pamphlets in Hebrew, Yiddish, and other languages spoken by the masses of our people. It is also very important that we publish a pamphlet in Russian, German, French, English, Italian, and other languages, setting forth our ideals simply, logically, and attractively, for distribution, in general, among the leading figures of the nations of the world and, in particular, among our own eminent sons in all countries of the Diaspora.

8. As for the National Trust, we must make every effort to persuade the Directors of the Jewish Colonization Association to set aside a great portion of the money under

their control for the resettlement of the Holy Land. We must make similar approaches to other wealthy men among our people. It would also be wise to arrange that a percentage of all the funds collected for the work of colonization be set aside in reserve for the National Trust.

9. I think it would be fitting for the Congress to address a letter of thanks to the great philanthropist, Baron Edmond de Rothschild, to express its gratitude to him for his immense efforts toward the resettlement of our land. Is he not the first, since our country was laid waste, to bestir himself on behalf of our cause? He has already expended tens of millions of francs upon this noble work, and he is doing and is prepared to do much more yet, to bring to life the waste places of our land. This exalted son of Israel is worthy of the honour and respect of this first Congress of Lovers of Zion from all lands.

In conclusion, I lift up my voice to my brethren: Behold, it is now two thousand years that we await our Messiah, to redeem us from our bitter exile and to gather our scattered brethren from all corners of the earth to our own land, where we shall dwell in security, under his vine and under his fig tree. This sole comfort in the untold days of our misery and degradation. And some have arisen in our midst who have denied this belief, tearing it out of their hearts and even erasing it from their prayers, the masses of our people hold fast to this hope, for the fulfillment of which they pray morning, noon, and night, and in which they find balm for their suffering.

Of late certain Orthodox rabbis have arisen in Western Europe, among whom one has even declared that the promises of future bliss and consolation made by our seers were in the form of symbols and parables. The coming of the Messiah, they say, will not be to bring Israel back to the Land of its Fathers and put an end to its long dispersion and many sorrows, but will be to establish the Kingdom of Heaven for all mankind, while Israel continues in exile as a light to the gentiles. Others of these rabbis assert, without qualification, that na-

tionalism is contrary to our faith. In the advent of the Messiah, they therefore constrained to declare that all this is not true, but hope and faith have ever been with us, and that our Messiah will come and gather in all the scattered of Israel, and, instead of our wanderers upon the face of the earth, ever moving from place to place, we shall dwell in our own country as a nation, in the fullest sense of the word. Instead of being the tempt and mockery of the masses, we shall be honoured and revered by all the peoples of the earth. This is our faith and hope, and to this our people cling with all the fervor of their hearts and souls.

We are, indeed, far from unconcerned about the good of mankind. No less than the Jews believe in the promises to all peoples, and on the New Year's Day of Atonement we do pray: "Grant, O Lord, our God, Thy hands and Thy feet on all that Thou hast created, and Thy creatures bow down to Thy will with a whole heart. But after this prayer for all Thy people, good hope to those that seek Thee, praise to those who fear Thee, and courage to Thy people, and joy to Thy city, and rejoicing to Thy city, and the horn of David shall be exalted. Truly the honour of Thy people, its praise and good, shall be bound up with our own, and our happiness depends upon the rebuilding of Jerusalem in joy. Then 'will the mouth of unrighteousness be stopped, and all evil like smoke, and the religion of arrogance pass away from the land.' May the Eternal, the Blessed, Exalted, the Keeper and Redeemer of Israel, bring to pass the words of His prophet (Zechariah 8:3): 'Thus saith the Lord, Behold, I will bring My people from the land of the enemy, and they shall dwell in Jerusalem. I shall bring them to the Land of Israel, and they shall be My people, and I will be their God, in truth and righteousness.'

Translated from the Hebrew by Arthur Hertzberg.

Andrei Klenov

by Shapero



ANDREI KLENOV, born Aharon Klenov, recalls the war a writer had to lead a double life. Klenov recalls. He wrote much, but mainly to store the manuscripts in his desk. He supported himself by doing translations. Only in the "thaw" after Stalin's death, he recalls, could one risk showing manuscripts to publishers. In 1956 he published a volume of verse called "A Book Without a Title." Three years later he submitted the manuscript of a novel to a competition. The book, "Three Days in Moscow," won the first prize and was published in 1961 in 30,000 copies.

"People here don't realize that, under Brezhnev, censorship operates almost as ruthlessly as in Stalin's time," Klenov says. "The only difference is that the censorship is exercised more subtly. The authorities have a way of indicating to publishers and their readers what is required — nothing which does not fit the standard can pass their watchful eye." Purely human stories are shunned. The morale of a Soviet story must clearly indicate how well the working people live.

Some writers, Klenov reports, accept these dictates and insert "an appropriate morality" in their novels because they wish to be published. This was a common practice under Stalin. Vasily Aksyayev, for instance, described the construction of an oil line in Siberia — which he himself helped to build, as a prisoner. He never mentioned in his book that all the workers and most of the engineers were political prisoners, "but he inserted a panegyric to Stalin to make the manuscript acceptable."

Klenov's new, unpublished, novel tells about the love of a 30-year-old Jewish chemical engineer and a 25-year-old dancer. Klenov considers himself a pupil of Boris Pasternak — with whom he had been friendly. And, in his master's fashion, he mingles prose and verse in his narrative.

Textbook pirated

THE textbook on underground movement, authored by professors at the Technion Institute of Technology and published in English by the Technion Press, has been translated into Russian and published in the USSR by the Ministry of Education and Science. The book, "Physical Principles of Underground Movement," was the invitation of Unesco to the International Hydrographic Conference in Moscow, 1977. The book was copyrighted by the Technion Press, Haifa, Israel.



The Technion

Copyright Convention, thus obligating its publishers to obtain authors' consent to translations and pay royalties wherever applicable.

The authors protested the matter to the Soviet Foreign Ministry. Prof. Gershon Sholem, President of the Israel Academy of Sciences, joined in urging an official complaint to Unesco, saying: "I too associate myself with Professor Aronson in his concern over the strange position of the Russians in introducing censorship of scientific publications and in eliminating the names of Israel and its institutions from such publications."

Then, last January, Israel's Ambassador to Unesco, Mr. Mordechai Arida, officially protested the Russian action to the Unesco Director-General, Rene Maheu. Mr. Maheu replied, saying: "I sincerely regret the wrong thus done to your country and the authors of the book. However as I believe you are aware, the Russian edition of the work was published without the Secretariat's knowledge or authorization, although the copyright is held by Unesco."

"I propose to draw the attention of the U.S.S.R. Permanent Delegation to the unwarranted changes in the text of a book published by the Organization, of which it is itself a member," Mr. Maheu concluded. "In publishing their edition," Prof. Aronson said, "the Russians engaged an editorial board of two leading scientists, one a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The Russian editors gave the book a warm, praise-laden introduction and foreword and the translation is excellent. Moreover, their book is a hard-cover edition, whereas Unesco original was paperback. 'But, he concluded, 'I never heard of a high-level scientific text being censored in such a way. It renders the authors countryless and addressless, leaving no way for a fellow scientist reading the book to contact or correspond with us.'

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SEALED TRAIN TO SCHOENAU

George Leonof

THE FLOW OF Soviet Jewish emigration, which had been running at a monthly average of 2,500 since the start of the year, suddenly dropped to 1,800 in May. The decline is continuing and on the basis of figures for the first two weeks of this month a total of no more than 1,500 will have crossed the border into Austria by the end of June.

There is no authoritative explanation of the outback; the Russians are not providing any. Jewish Agency officials in Vienna, and the immigrants themselves, have a number of theories based variously on informed guesses, hearsay or past experience. The consensus, however, is that whatever the reason, the slowdown is only temporary, and the flow will revert to its previous "normal" level within a month or two. Agency officials point out that there have previously been wide fluctuations in the number of arrivals, although not since the beginning of mass emigration has an international express from Moscow brought as few as three Jews.

For all the optimism regarding an imminent pick up in immigration figures, disappointment over the current low numbers is particularly keen. Expectations were completely to the contrary following the assurances widely reported to have been given in Moscow recently by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party chief, to President Nixon's personal adviser and special envoy, Dr. Henry Kissinger. It was believed that Mr. Brezhnev had promised — on the eve of the Washington summit — that between 30 to 40 thousand Jews would be permitted to leave for Israel monthly.

I WAS AT the Suedbahnhof, Vienna's southern railway terminus, together with a large party of Jewish Agency workers, to meet the noon express as it rolled in on June 10. The number of immigrants was already known — reported by telephone some two hours earlier from Hohenau, the Austro-Czech border station. Even so, there was a look of disbelief on the faces of some Agency officials as the sealed Soviet coach was unlocked and

a single family of three from Czernowitz emerged.

Two days later, I joined an Israeli film unit to meet the "Chopin Express" from Moscow as it reached Hohenau, 50 km. north-east of Vienna, at the crack of dawn. Accompanied by Israel Vilchinsky of the Jewish Agency, we had arrived by car about an hour ahead of time, laying wagers en route on the likely number of immigrants the "Chopin" would bring. The guesses ranged from 23 to 51.

The famed express, which helped transport thousands of refugees to the West during the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and the crushing of Czechoslovakia's experiment in democratic socialism 12 years later, came to a stop at 6:23 — five minutes late in its 36-hour journey. Vilchinsky walked briskly along the Soviet wagons at the tail-end of the train, looking up expectantly at the closed windows.

A pretty blonde, fully dressed and made up even at this early hour, pulls down a window. Vilchinsky hurries over and calls out the "Shalom!" which has become the password between the emigrants and those welcoming them. The blonde looks blank, then a glimmer of understanding lights up her face. She smiles, shakes her head, and says, "Polska." She returns her gaze to the object of her interest — the movie crew.

Better luck at the next window, where an anxious, pyjama-clad passenger immediately responds to the greeting. Vilchinsky's first question in Russian now, "How many are you?" There are seven, he says, nodding to the right. A couple looks on from behind the adjoining window, but will not lower it despite Vilchinsky's signs. "You needn't worry," he shouts. "You're on Austrian territory." They hear, nod, but make no effort to pull the window down.

We try the handles of the coach door at both ends, intending to ride back in it, but they are locked.

Vilchinsky asks the pyjamaed passenger to call the other four immigrants for a quick briefing. But the man hesitates because "they are still asleep." The Agency man agrees they should not be aroused, quickly explains that he will be on the train in an adjacent wagon, that the train

First greeting at Hohenau. Scene from documentary film directed by Meira Kirschenbaum.



is due in Vienna shortly seven, and that all arrangements have been made to take care of the emigrants.

The adjacent coach is unlocked. We clamber in, and after attempting to enter the Russian from the connecting gangway into two empty compartments. The Polish conductor makes testing noises, and it is not until he objects to our going or to the uninhibited of the wide-awake Israelis the still-sleeping passengers then he collects the 10 schilling (about IL13.50) fare from us, and that's the last we see of him.

During the 90-minute trip, the door to the adjacent car every 15 minutes or so. It remained locked until "Chopin" rolled to a stop in Vienna. "Come on, of it," says Vilchinsky, "we be happy it's locked, because it lets the people rest because it provides added security."

At the Suedbahnhof, the train was abundantly and warmly provided by the Austrian immigrants and their luggage carts have not without been described as among the protected people in the world. There does not seem to be any reasonable precaution that has not been taken by the authorities.

Gendarmes with sub-machine weapons guard not just the train on which the three "Chopin" trains arrive daily, but the rails on both sides of the tracks. The men are stationed in numbers both on the platform and at nearby vantage points. They are in constant radio contact with their headquarters.

On the two occasions I visited the railway station, I was outnumbered by the new arrivals wherever I went to see the train. This was because of the unusually low number of grants — but the number known nearly two hours in advance, time enough to make size of the operation, about have been desired.

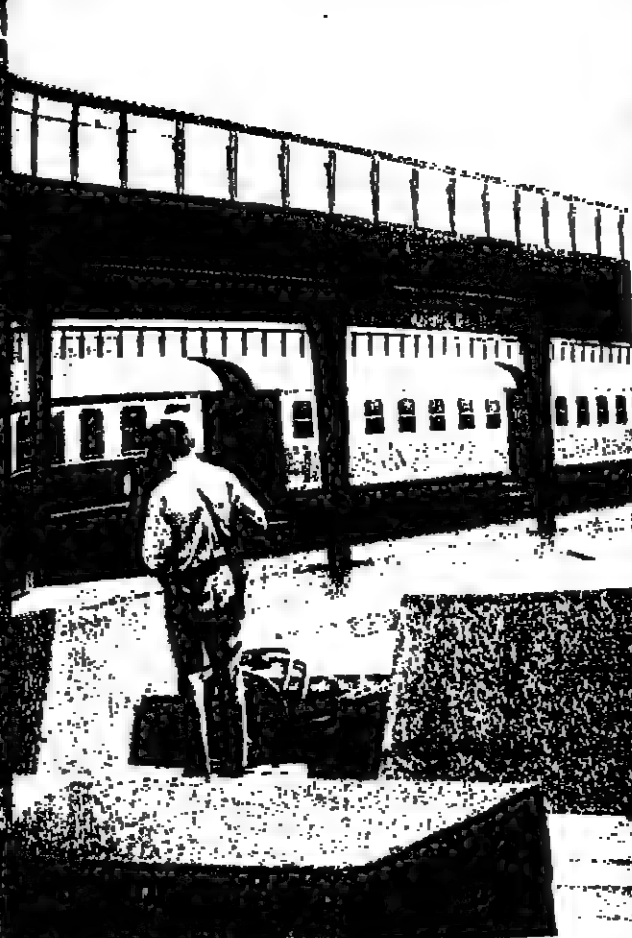
Security at Schoenau is so stringent that Agency officials feel it necessary to inform immigrants en route that measures have been taken for their own safety and at the request of the Israeli authorities. The property, which extends over 100 acres, is fenced by a wire, and the perimeter is patrolled on both sides of the property by pairs of gendarmes, with them with dogs. Gendarmes also stationed at various points throughout the extensive grounds both along the lanes and woods.

At Schoenau the Israelis take their own precautions, but are Austrian plainclothesmen there as well.

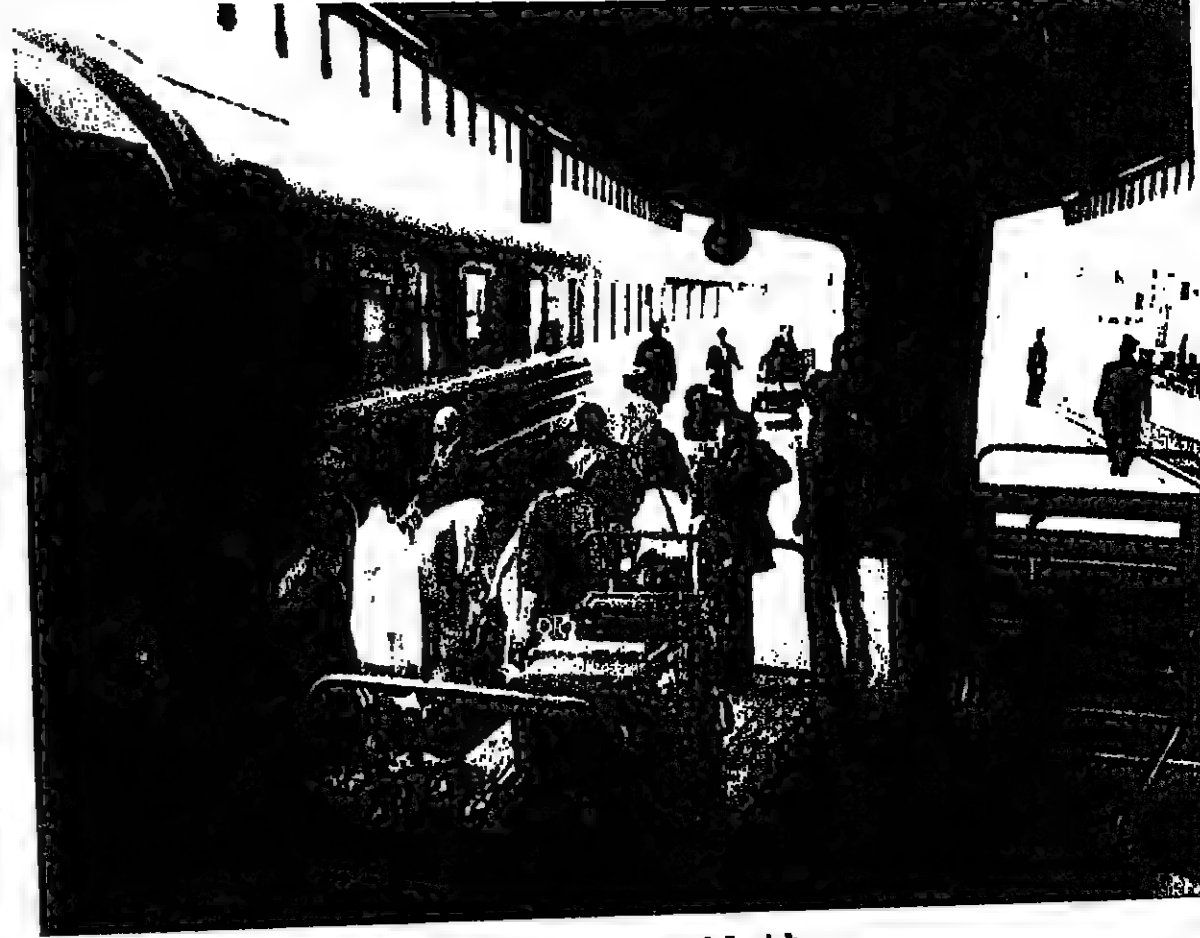
All in all, the Israelis provide the far greater part of the security complex. What is they bear the cost. Says Meir Lutan, director of the Schoenau Centre, "The Government is paying the bill for the security of the immigrants, but the Government will accept the cost of the security of the immigrants."

"The Austrian authorities made it clear that this is provided for the immigrants' humanitarian grounds," he adds. "This is the only way to keep with the end of the World War, and that the Government has given help and shelter to thousands of refugees from the Balkans and Eastern Europe."

The Jewish Agency, for its part, has done a great deal to equip them to accommodate



Immigrants' luggage is collected under the supervision of Jewish Agency officials at Vienna's South terminal.



The immigrants' luggage is collected under the supervision of Jewish Agency officials at Vienna's South terminal.



The immigrants' luggage is collected under the supervision of Jewish Agency officials at Vienna's South terminal.



The immigrants' luggage is collected under the supervision of Jewish Agency officials at Vienna's South terminal.



to 260 transients, though most of them stay no more than three days before moving on to Israel. The two buildings — a castle and a mansion — were constructed at the end of the last century as the summer residence of one of the Austro-Hungarian Empire's grand dukes. Both structures were lavish affairs in their time, for here the duke hunted and kept his mistresses. But since the First World War the property has been in a state of disrepair, and rapidly dilapidating.

An effort has been made to divide the spacious chambers so that, wherever possible, a family can have a room to itself. Large, airy dining-halls were arranged, modern sanitation and toilet facilities installed and this coming winter there will be central heating to replace the old oil stoves. A staff of more than 40 workers — half of them Israelis — cater to the needs of the Israel-bound migrants. At Schoenau they are briefed, interviewed, classified professionally and informed of job opportunities. Members of academic professions are directed to absorption centres, and others are told of the housing alternatives available. They also receive Israeli citizenship on the spot.

One of the most basic improvements needed at Schoenau was in the luggage-handling department. Previously, immigrants had complaints about the handling of their belongings on the way to Lod. Now, a whole section concerns itself with the sorting, repacking where necessary, and dispatch of the luggage. Within hours of arrival the newcomers are asked to check the belongings that accompanied them on the train or plane that brought them to Vienna. This is done not only to make sure that all the luggage has arrived safely, but that nothing has been inserted en route which the owners did not themselves pack.

On the flight to Israel, each passenger is allowed 40 kg. of baggage. The excess is packed into containers and shipped, usually via Trieste. Heavy luggage which arrives after their departure for Israel is inspected at the railway station, damaged crates repaired, and shipped in containers from Italian ports.

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Exhibitions for the consumer

THIS week is rather busy for an art critic. Having to visit the three exhibitions arranged by the consumer organization in conjunction with the "Consumer's Day," I will now try to sum them up.

On Saturday evening in the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds, the Industrial Exhibition includes a small food exhibit of the Israel Council in Pavilion 22. Consumer Council Director Shaul Inbar promises that the exhibit will be open for three of the other days in September.

The consumer exhibit in the fairgrounds has a very modest — to remind the public of the rights of consumers and of various organizations to help them. But it does credit for an eye-catching exhibit as one of the few which gives the visitor a number of his choice.

At a number of his choice, he can "fire" a quality product. "Do not buy-in advertising," "Do not buy-in advertising," etc. Other slogans admonish the consumer to compare prices before buying, and the fine print in contracts.

Meanwhile, a "TV" flashes the names and addresses of the three major consumer protection organizations. A number of criticisms might be that there is absolutely no lettering in Hebrew on the exhibit, but Hebrew should certainly be predominant.

In the exhibit's "questionnaire box," many of the questionnaires submitted were filled out in English. It would have been useful to include English and Russian lettering, by the way, promises Inbar, to all visitors who filled out questionnaires with their names and addresses will receive mailed copies at home. He said that more comparative testing of products and more information guide the consumer.

On the subject of the Industrial Fair, it may well be asked why the public has to pay an admission fee to see commercial exhibits — for which the exhibitors have rented space in order to publicize their products to the consumer public. It costs IL3 for adults, IL1.50 for school children, plus IL2.50 per car for parking lot. This means that a family of four pays IL15.00 just to enter the fair.

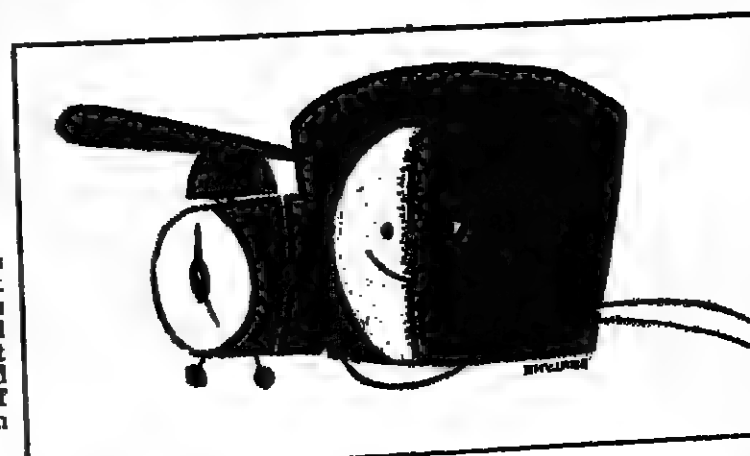
Incidentally, the new Drive-In Cinema is closed for the duration of the Industrial Fair, and I asked Inbar manager Bill Sholk why. He explained that the municipality had felt too great a strain would be put on the approach roads to the fairgrounds area, which includes the contract stadium. Hence, the cinema must be closed down whenever there is a major exhibition at the fairgrounds. This obviously represents a considerable loss of revenue to the Drive-In, especially since the fair coincides with the optimum season for outdoor

movies. It also represents loss of income to the City, which takes a 50 per cent tax on cinema tickets. Meanwhile, the Drive-In's parking lot is being rented out as parking space for the Fair's exhibitors.

It seems to me that a little more planning — perhaps a re-scheduling of movie hours — could enable the Fair and the Drive-In to co-exist simultaneously. Ideally, the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds should be utilized for public exhibitions throughout the entire summer period — and that is precisely when a drive-in cinema has its greatest appeal.

THERE IS STILL plenty of time to visit the Kitchenware and Packaging Exhibit prepared by the Hlistadut's Central Consumer Authority as its contribution to "Consumer's Day" which will remain open for several months at the Authority's Test Kitchen in Tel Aviv, at 5 Rehov Yehuda Macabli. But it is open only Sunday and Thursday mornings, 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Afternoon visits can be arranged by telephoning 442350. Later on, the exhibit will tour other cities.

The premises include a model modern kitchen display, a range of recommended kitchen tools and utensils for efficient cooking. The organizers stress that "the exhibit is not intended as a recommendation of any particular manufacturer's merchandise." Indeed, one of my criticisms of the display is that it does not include the prices of the utensils shown, and one has



to inquire even as to whether any given item is locally-made or an import. (Most items are local, except where it was felt there was no adequate domestic product. I took exception to the display of a foreign-made Kenwood food mixer, and was told that "this one belongs to the regular equipment of the Test Kitchen" and that "Anzor promises to send us one of its mixers for display.")

An explanation of the kitchenware is provided by Test Kitchen director Hannah Kollet. In my personal opinion the display could be very instructive to brides-to-be — especially those who do not like to accept advice from their mothers. But I have my reservations as to just how much help the exhibit will be to experienced housewives, who, after all, have most of their kitchen equipment and are not about to replace it for new. Many of us, too, are pretty conservative about the type of potato-peeler we prefer, and don't like to be told that another type is more efficient. Still, the open-minded housewife can find things to interest her, or questions to ask about the proper use and care of various cookery utensils.

At the opening of the exhibit — attended by consumer organization activists — Mrs. Kollet gave some useful tips on purchasing and care of kitchen knives and scissors. Before buying a large



kitchen knife, check that the blade is inserted deep into the handle; if attached near the blade end of the handle, it is not as strong. Sharp knives should be hung on a magnetic rack, or at least kept in a drawer separate from other cutlery. A home knife-sharpening is highly recommended. Mrs. Kollet did not think much of my method of sharpening knives on the inside of the oven door — it works but it's bad for the oven.

I CAME across a wise tip on kitchen utensils recently in an American household handbook, "Heloise — All Around the House," written by a popular newspaper columnist. Entitled "Let that kitchen clutter go, go, go!" the suggestion is that you clean out your kitchen utensil drawers and then "Stop, look and think. What do I really use every day? Pick out your favourite butter knife, paring knife, spatula, egg turner, can opener and not more than four spoons. Replace these in your drawer... Go through all your

equipment this way." Heloise suggests you put the excess items in a bag in a closet; if you don't go into the bag for a week, then it's evidence that you do without these gadgets. If you feel better, keep them packed away in reserve. Many of us in Israel do this kind of kitchen soul-searching every year before Passover. It is refreshing to get rid of the excess clutter.

The Hlistadut Consumer Authority exhibition also features a small corner devoted to packaging and its defects. Principally, it charges a variety of manufacturers with making the boxes deceptively larger than the contents. Fancy-wrapped chocolates and some types of biscuits and soap powders are also implicated.

This is not a large exhibit, but it does demonstrate its point clearly, and does not hide its brand names. Its main lesson is that the customer should compare the weight listings on the boxes, and not just look at the size of the packages.

TOYS, BABY DIAPERS and children's underwear are the themes of the mobile exhibition prepared by the Independent Israel Consumers' Association. It has already had its stands in Tel Aviv, Nahariya and Haifa, and will appear next week in Jerusalem (Sunday, June 24), Sderot (June 25), Rehovot (June 26)

and Ashdod (June 28) — in the local WIZO clubs. The toy exhibit is rather disappointing, since it is arranged somewhat like a display in a toy-store, without labels to point out what is desirable or non-desirable about each toy and game, or even to what age group it belongs. Prices are also not posted — another mistake, in my opinion. Some examples of "dangerous playthings" are shown — but without the names of the manufacturers or importers. (Most of the sharp, flimsy types are cheap imports from the Far East.)

WITH THE exhibit, the Consumers Association has prepared a Hebrew-language guide to toy-buying (price IL1). Most of it contains general information on types of toys suitable for various age-groups. Again, I would have preferred to see more specific criticism and fewer generalities. The booklet does quote parents as saying that the imports generally have a smoother finish than locally made toys — and this true of imports from Europe, not from the Far East. One observation from personal experience is that most toys are not bought by parents, but as gifts by relatives and friends. I think I can count on one hand the toys I have bought my daughters (aged two and four), and these are generally the large items such as tricycles and doll-strollers. They have contributed toys of dubious value contributed by all sorts of well-wishers, some of whom have no children of their own and no idea what to buy. And like most modern children, they have altogether too many toys — when they really prefer to play with non-toys such as kitchen utensils or Mummy's nightgown.

If I could ask for one's toddler-age toy of local manufacture, it would be a set of sturdy wooden building blocks. I do not think plastic is the answer, and I prefer the imported wooden blocks from Eastern Europe. If we do start making them here, why not with Alef-Bet letters so the kids can learn as they play? It should make a good export item for Jewish children abroad.

MORE USEFUL than the toy exhibit is the Consumers Association's report on comparative testing of baby diapers. The brief printed sheet, which accompanies a product display, reports the test results as "strongest and cheapest." (They cost IL15.95 a half-dozen — other brands go as high as IL20.50.) However, the report criticizes the general lack of attention to good finish at the edging of diapers, and in this respect "Percol Memuggan" comes out best by far. A more complete report on the napkin tests is promised.

In the display of children's underwear, the most interesting fact is that printed designs on cotton panties and vests add an average 20 per cent to the price. This extra may be worth while to mothers of clothes-conscious little girls, but it is good to keep in mind. I buy most of my children's underwear off open stalls in the Carmel Market, at about half the price of similar garments in shops, and I am not overly distressed if they do not last for ever.

In all its shows — except in Jerusalem — the Consumers' Association toy exhibition is accompanied by a demonstration of "light dairy meals for summer," prepared by WIZO's women's group. This will interest women who like to try new recipes, utilizing inexpensive fish and fruit of the season.

In retrospect, none of the consumer exhibitions is really worth a summer notice. On the other hand, they are steps in the right direction, and the consumer with a free hour to spare can find something of interest at each.

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The flowers are not for you to pick

THERE IS SOME controversy cutouts, not always with success, going on in our house at the moment over the legal aspect of a vase of flowers gracing the table in the sitting room. My daughter, having taken note of their presence, demands that I get rid of them forthwith. A fine thing she implies ironically, it would be if she, a member of society concerned with preserving and protecting the flora of our country, were to be accused by her friends of violating the very laws she is pledged to uphold. What if any of her classmates were to come and see that vessel bursting with fragrant white and lilac and bright red flowering cactus. She does not want to have cause to be ashamed of her own mother.

There are several answers to this, the first — though not strictly relevant to the matter — is the one which jumps most quickly into my mind: that I am not so very keen on admitting to my friends into my sitting room, it is a corner of the house I half a metre away, more of the fight to keep clear of exercise same species grow in great books, gym shoes, hair-slides and fusion on the stony beach, and

but to the point where it is my established prerogative to dump such objects onto her bed. She has, I am forever telling her, a room of her own, and in her place, knowing the state it is in, I would not so lightly talk of shame at the sight of a bunch of flowers.

More germane to the present discussion is the fact that the flowers grew in our garden. I do not dispute that they are on the list of those it is forbidden to pick, but I maintain that as they have taken root on my terrace, then I have the right of harvest. It is true that they are wild in as much as I didn't plant them there, but they have benefited from the water that I have sprinkled on the grass when I remembered to. In fact, seeing that the grass withered and the flowers flourished it seems they took advantage of the situation to the detriment of my own plants. Outside the boundaries, it is a corner of the house I half a metre away, more of the fight to keep clear of exercise same species grow in great books, gym shoes, hair-slides and fusion on the stony beach, and



these naturally I would not dream of touching, being a law-abiding citizen and quite as devoted as the next person to the preservation of our countryside. Once, if I may call them so, sheltered and nurtured by their environment, come to bloom before those battling for their existence on the bare sand where the water, if any, must be terribly brackish. If the wind deposits the seeds on my doorstep I shall not rush out and uproot them on the grounds that they should only grow in the wilderness.

Hannah is concerned not only that the law should be upheld, but that it should be seen to be upheld, and even though I assure her that the inner conviction of righteousness is that which makes us free, she would still prefer it if the acquisition of the blooms were not open to speculation.

It may be that in a generation or so all this pampering will produce an effete pamby-pamby kind of a plant unlike the hardy annual that pushes its way up through the shale every summer, and then we shall be able to distinguish between the wild ones and the tame ones by a difference in shape or colour or perfume. But for the time being, I claim, what comes up in my garden takes its chance of finishing up on my sideboard. And if the young vigilantes feel they have a case against me they can argue it out with Mother Nature herself. I shall not reject her gifts. I feel it would be ungracious.

"Never did a single car win so many awards from so many experts and drivers, in so many countries, within such a short time,"

This paraphrase on Winston Churchill's famous saying, suits the Audi 80 perfectly:

The Audi 80 made its debut in September 1972. Since then, more than 100,000 cars have left the production lines. Moreover, during this short period, the Audi 80 has succeeded in reaping accolades at an unprecedented rate in the automobile industry's history.

- Audi 80 "Best car of the Year"
 - In a poll carried out by "The Daily Telegraph"
 - Among 14 motor journalists from various countries. 19.10.1972.
- Audi 80 "Car of the Year"
 - In a poll made by the German "Stern" and the Dutch "Auto Visie" among 47 well-known motor journalists from 15 countries. 8.12.1972.
- Audi 80 "Car of the Year"
 - Selected by the Swedish "Technikens Värld". 14.12.1972.
- Audi 80 "Car of the Year"
 - Selected by 30 motor journalists, in a poll carried out by the Yugoslav consumer publication "Potrosacki Informator". 31.1.1973.
- Audi 80 "Car of the Year"
 - In a poll carried out by the Danish "Morgen Posten" among 26 motor journalists. 3.5.1973.
- "Hobby Oscar" to Audi 80
 - In a survey among the readers of Europe's most popular technical publication "Hobby", 13.4.1973, the Audi 80 was selected for "The advanced technology it presents".
- "The Swedish Safety Prize" to Audi 80
 - The Swedish Automobile Association has awarded the Audi 80 this prestigious prize for "its generally high safety standard" and mainly for its innovative steering stabilizing braking system.
- "Europa Cup 1973" to Audi 80
 - In the famous European competition "Europa Pokal", 3.5.1973, 10 new cars participated in this competition.
- First Place for Audi 80
 - In a comparative test undertaken by the German "Auto Motor & Sport" among 5 cars: Audi 80, Alfa Romeo, Citroën GS, Opel Ascona and Renault 12, 3.2.1973-17.2.1973.
- The "Gold Needle" to Audi 80
 - For "The most elegant limousine design ever exhibited at the Geneva salon".
- The "Hot Hit"
 - This is how the German "Auto Motor & Sport" described the Audi 80, after examining the car. 6.1.1973.
- Audi 80 — One of the Best "Cars of the Year"
 - This is how the respectable "Financial Times" concludes its test report on the Audi 80. 12.5.1973.

More prizes and awards are continuously added to this list. You won't be able to find any other car that won so many awards as the Audi 80. The Audi 80's success is not limited to gathering awards; sales are registered everywhere at a never-before known pace; especially in Germany, where it has climbed to third place in car sales, in less than 8 months (and has not reached second place merely because of limited production capacity).

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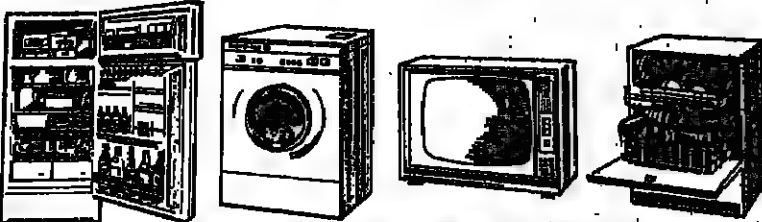


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PHOENIX WILL INSURE MONEY OF THOSE BUYING PAN-LON FLATS

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A scheme for insuring the value of the money of people buying flats, the first of its kind in Israel, will be inaugurated in mid-June by the PAN-LON building company, in cooperation with the Israel Phoenix Assurance Co. This was announced by Mr. Uri Bar-Hatzen, the General Manager of PAN-LON, and Mr. Yosef Haaliam, the General Manager of PHOENIX, at a press conference in Tel Aviv yesterday.

The new programme provides every flat buyer with the possibility of insuring the value of all sums deposited with the company, in return for a premium of 2% per year. The money can be insured from the time it is deposited until 6 months after the completion date of the flat purchase agreement.

Only new flat owners will be able to join the scheme; those who bought flats in the past are not eligible.

Mr. Bar-Hatzen, the General Manager of PAN-LON, said that the scheme was being initiated by the company, in order to increase the confidence of buyers, and that the willingness of PHOENIX to join the scheme indicates PHOENIX's confidence in the reliability of PAN-LON. It was stated that PAN-LON has a long record of successful completion of flats in Israel, and that the company is a member of the Israel Building Association.

Contractors and builders can be insured against the risk of the scheme, up to a limit of 100,000 NIS. Many contractors are not aware of the possibility of insuring the value of their deposits with the building company.



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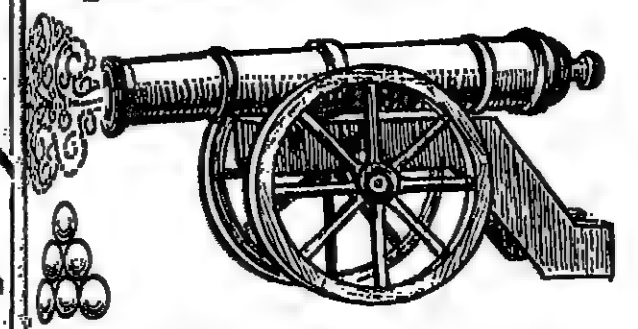
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AND MUSIC seem to be interlinked — most of the successful revolutions of the last century have been influenced by the change in the musical language. The "Victory Marches" of Mahler, "Hymns of Praise" of Strauss, and "The Ring" of Wagner are proof of this. It is not surprising, therefore, that the music of the 19th century is still not supposed to listen to music by Wagner, Strauss and Mahler. In April, 1869, the performance in Strasbourg of Handel's Oratorio "Israel in Egypt" was so successful that it had to be renamed "Cantique de Moïse" — "in view of the present situation." And this week it was reported that the Government had cancelled the scheduled participation of the Israel Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra in the Santander Music Festival as it considered the visit "inconvenient at the moment." According to the result of pressure by Arab ambassadors to Spain, the orchestra has been invited to play in Sweden by the official Rikskonserter, and

Yehuda Fickler, the director of the orchestra, is now there to make final arrangements).

FOUR YEARS AGO, the Targ Music Centre was inaugurated in Eilat, in a highly romantic setting. Situated next to the mosque, built over Mary's Well and close to the Russian monastery, the building looks out on the Church of St. John the Baptist on one side, and on the Church of the Visitation on the other. The growing number of artists' studios in the vicinity add to the special atmosphere of the location.

The opening event at the Centre was a seminar of the Israel Musicological Society. Last week's concert was the 100th concert to be given at the Centre. Many visiting artists have performed in the intimate hall of the Targ Centre, with Jan Peerce and Maureen Foster as the outstanding names on the list. New immigrants participated in a series dedicated to the memory of Israel Barzilai, Minister of Health and Chairman of the Centre until his death.

Next month, the first Chamber Music Workshop, sponsored by the American Zionist Youth Foundation, is to take place, and as reported recently, the "Jerusalem Soloists" are based on the Centre in Eilat. Duo-planners Bracha Eden and Alexander Tamir, who direct the Centre, keep in the background, but it is convenient, in the case of a breakdown in schedules, to have two artists "in the house," ready to leap into the breach and perform at a moment's notice.

ANOTHER FESTIVAL opened this week — this time in Netanya, as the result of a chance

WE/Dora Sowden

choreographer coming

ALLEY — a famous name in ballet — is coming to Israel to mount one of his most acclaimed works, "The Bat-Dor Dance." The choreographer, who has been in Israel for some time, is now in the country to rehearse his one-time associate, Ramon Segarra, who is the artistic director of the Bat-Dor Dance Company. The company is based in Hamburg, Germany, and is one of the most successful in the world. It has performed in many of the great theatres of the world, and has won many awards. The company is now in Israel to rehearse for a performance in the Targ Music Centre in Eilat.

Through his style is ultra-modern, Alley values a classical balance. "What I like is the line and the technical range that a classical ballet gives to the body," he says. Yet he has also said that a classical dancer is "stuck" between his shoulders and hips and that "it can be a shock to classical dancers" to move the hips and the joints "which they are taught to freeze."



Alvin Alley

had asked him to prepare "Streams," because I have danced in the ballet and rehearsed it and I know enough of his techniques and style." The motive idea in "Streams" is the movement of sea-creatures going up stream to their mating grounds. "I think this is one of the finest of his works." Most critics are agreed on this.

About Alvin Alley's methods, Ramon Segarra comments: "He is extremely demanding in technical matters but he uses the dancers not just to show off his choreography. He projects his own quality." He has no doubt that Alley would be pleased with the Bat-Dor dancers. "I am thrilled with them," he said.

The ballet is in eight sections. The first, "The Dance of the Fishes," is a percussive "Eight Inset" of the Czech composer Mikolaj Kabalec. It requires 14 dancers — seven men and seven women. The Israel premiere of "Streams" will be staged by the Bat-Dor company for the Israel Festival next month before the company goes on a long Latin American tour. The work will be included among the ten ballets which will constitute the tour programmes.

FIRST NEWS from the Batshava company on tour in Portugal is enthusiastic. "Affirmacao" (claim) for Rina Schenfeld" ran in a five-column headline in the "Diario Popular," and there was high praise for Kenneth Gustafson, Ehud Ben David and Yair Vardi. Mentioned for "model" performance were Gabi Barr, Esther Nadler, Pamela Sharni, Eve Walston and Yaakov Sharir. The critics commented on the "fine discipline," "good taste," and "great quality" of the company. Luis d'Oliveira Nunes of the "Diario de Noticias" said that Miral Sharon's ballet "Translucency" showed that creative activity need not be exclusively imported from North America.

recorded all the Beethoven and Brahms sonatas with Walter Hauer, professor at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. Violinist Matthew Raimondi, of New York is a member of the Composers Quartet and teaches violin at Vassar. The viola player is Harry Zaratian, an Armenian born in Cairo, who was also here with the "Cantilena." He is a faculty member of the Marlboro Music School and a member of the Composers Quartet.

Olefsky will be joined for his other concerts by relatives — Julian Olefsky, violin, and Stella Kirschenbaum-Olefsky, piano, both teachers at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst. Details of the coming events will be published in the appropriate "Poster" column of the Magazine. All concerts will take place at the "Ohel Shem" Hall in Netanya.

Radio for music lovers

TODAY: 08.05: Brahms: Horn Trio; Beethoven: Sonata No. 3; Fauré: Cantata (Delius); 09.05: Bartók: Cantata (Delius); 10.05: Allan Handel, U.S.A.; Charles Ives: Impassioned; 11.05: Prokofiev: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 12.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 13.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 14.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 15.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 16.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 17.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 18.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 19.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 20.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 21.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 22.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 23.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 24.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 25.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 26.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 27.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 28.05: Beethoven: Piano Sonata No. 1 (Lettvin); 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Pre-Election Specials Vote Now! - Pay Later!

AN EASY RIDE TO THE POLLS

There are places in the United States where it's easy to know it's an election year: That's the only time that any road - except the one in front of the governor's mansion - gets a coat of blacktop (asphalt) on it. In Israel - where they are constantly digging up, laying, and mislaying roads - such antics make for a poor indicator. We have something better to go by...

A POLL TAX IN REVERSE

In an election year we pay less. Really! It's uncanny, but that's the way it works. Take a look for yourself...

- * In 1964, a year before the 1965 elections, taxes were reduced.
- * In 1966, after the elections were safely over, we were treated to an increased surtax.
- * In 1968 - you guessed it, a year before the elections - there was a reduction in the required purchase of Immigrant Absorption Bonds. (Bonds aren't taxes, but they sure feel like taxes).
- * In 1970 - alas - we were allowed to purchase more Defense Bonds and Savings Bonds. No one refused the "allowance".
- * On to 1972! The required purchase of Savings Bonds was repealed, and the Defense Bonds requirement was slightly reduced.

MORE BARGAINS! VIVE LE BON MARCHÉ!

This time around, our opponents are really worried. So they're offering an election year special: New! All new! Bigger and better tax reductions! And to make sure that no one missed the good tidings, our erstwhile government in Kfar Saba sent a message to each and every one of us. That's what the cute little brochure you received in your mail box was all about. Wonder who paid for that?

GHOSTS OF TAX-MAS PAST

Only those with low blood pressure need read on. Waiting for us after the turn of the fall is a winter crop that promises to bring in a good yield. It's a bit hard to explain, but it has to do with the tiny slot in your payslip ("loktch") that shows the National Pension Plan (Bituah Leumi) deduction. Let it suffice to say that could hit you for as much as 57 lira a month.

But don't worry, it's been tucked away for safe keeping, not to be opened before January 1st. And we don't think it'll be Tiny Tim who says: "A Merry Tax-mas to us all!"

APRIL FOOL? MAYDAY! MAYDAY!

There'll be more in store come spring planting. Remember all the talk about added value tax? (Has a nice ring to it, as if you're getting more for your money). Funny, we haven't heard much about it lately. To refresh your memory: It's a sales tax that gets to you before you get to the shop.

We'll hear more about it after the elections, you can bank on that (rather our administration is banking on it). It's scheduled to go into effect on... April Fools' Day!

That takes care of Near Year's Day and the 1st of April. Wonder what the good Labour administration has in store for the workingman's holiday? We doubt it'll give us much cause to celebrate. It looks as if the fun is over, and it's high time to turn in the alarm - Mayday! Mayday!

See you next fall... at the polls.

OUR MEN IN THE KNESSET

Will the real foreign minister please stand up...

In the Knesset debate on foreign policy, M.K. Haim Landau called for support of the demonstrations against Brezhnev, when he visits the United States. We can not afford to be non-committal. He also added: In regard to peace, a go-easy-give-in attitude will not lead to negotiations.

S.Z. Abramov, M.K., noted that too many ministers are making public statements on foreign policy. This should be left to those authorized to do so. Their conflicting statements do not enhance the dignity and trust our government deserves.

Heads in the smog...

M.K. Yosef Tamir joining the debate on the Minister of Interior report: The government is giving free reign to the destruction of our most valuable assets - our land and its shoreline. There is an appalling lack of environmental and urban planning. Some of the more serious offences: Hazardous, improperly tended city dumps; scores of industries operating without license; plus case after case of blasé building code violations that destroy the beauty of our land.

The Ministry of Development - who needs it...? The functions of the Ministry of Development could easily be absorbed by other ministries - M.K. Matl Drubile. Only then could we avoid past mistakes, and prevent government owned firms, such as Arad Chemicals and Oron from competing to see who can lose the most money.

Start peaking...

Travel tax: Everybody taking about, no one doing a thing about? Hardly. Legislation has been introduced by M.K. Gidon Pat to abolish it. Now all that's needed is your support. See you at the polls...

Write On!

Our readers respond...

We are grateful for the response to our first "Gahal Comments" (J.P. 4.) Most remarks were favourable, leaving a gnawing feeling we may have received a skewed sample. There were those who remarked: You said much, but didn't say enough. Perhaps we tried to say much on one thus much of what was said got lost to some readers.

The travel tax - pinching the pensioner... We thank those readers who noted an oversight in the travel tax article neglected to mention those who come here to retire. Many leave their family and vital interests behind. The tax makes going back for visits virtually impossible.

The retired settler from abroad is a vital source of foreign currency for the country. This adds to the pensioner's resentment - he's punished for contributing to the state. This tax discourages others from settling here. Thus, not only do we miss their good company, we miss a better source of revenue than that received from taxing the right to live.

Arad Chemicals - An ounce of prevention... A physician writes it's easy to bemoan the country's ills. Does Gahal have a preventative cure? What could have prevented Arad Chemicals' bad luck of indigestion, "preventing government investment capital in enterprises bound to lose money?"

Perhaps others among you reached the same conclusion. If so, we apologize. Yet we believe you are begging the question. Gahal holds that the government should limit its investments to enterprises vital to the economy but unattractive to private investment. But it shouldn't have the habit of picking losers.

What's more, Arad Chemicals should have been a winner. It was to exploit the close proximity of large amounts of phosphate rock, magnesium bromide brines - one of Israel's few natural resources, rare occurrence in the world. Gahal has proposed legislation to Knesset study and approval of new government projects, thus preventing the conversion of winners into losers.

Hope for Shehnut Hatikva? We laughed at Mr. Sapir's antics during his election year jaunt to Shehnut Hatikva, along with Tel Aviv's present mayor. What, readers ask, Gahal propose for the unfortunate area? You'll be hearing Chitch Lahat's candidate for city hall, and his ideas for revitalizing Tel Aviv residents of Shehnut Hatikva have faith in us. They vote heavily for Gahal. And odds have it that their support will be even heavier this time.

Facing the issues, face to face... A Jerusalem family asks: "Why don't you face the music and meet the public?" Our English-speaking parlour meetings are already under way (along with our regular huge bolt) and are announced in this paper. We know (P.O.B. 23062, T.A.) If you'd like to receive notice of meetings, your community.

Until then, let's keep hearing from you. Write On!



In the agenda

A prescription for preventing strikes...

Despite the healthy election year raises, it's season again. What hurts is knowing there's hardly a need for such nonsense. No one likes to strike, disruptive demoralizing act. Take the physical showing solidarity as strike... They're under a great deal of strain, strain to meet the needs of their patients as well as the strain of the strike.

Three months ago, the doctors stated their intention to negotiate. No one replied. All waited for the V. Sapir. Finally spoke he: "Take 45% and shut up, physicians, like all human beings, don't like to be struck. So they had to strike to force negotiations."

Gahal's prescription: Obligatory mediation in all labour disputes, obligatory arbitration when essential industries and vital services involved.

Our friends arm our neighbours - Phantom that...

The implications of America's arms deal with Saudi Arabia and Egypt are quite clear to all: A friendly little tête-à-tête and Phantom's rest - along side the Mirages that "aren't there" - on Syrian and Egyptian airfields.

We've had little reason to doubt America's sincerity in its support of our survival. Now the time has come to test its position anew. This is receiving highly sophisticated weapons in larger quantities and favourable terms of payment.

VISION/Philip Gillon

Enjoying the strike

ALL WIND that blows from the East... Boston who tried to analyze the outlaw out of his wickedness. It was up to work for the poor expert: in the free association tests every article under the sun made the badman think lovingly of his gun, just as some else I know is triggered by any free association to think of sex.

In another film Jordan gave us Dennis Weaver - better known to addicts as Marshal MacLeod - as a forgotten man who came back from prison camp in North Vietnam after being reported dead for five years, only to find that his wife had married her boss. His distress made him think that the Army should have let him loose on the civilian world, since he was so prone to imagine that he was being attacked by those Viets. Fortunately, he was a mild shot in the end by a trooper, who sensibly disobeyed orders, and a spell in hospital made him forget his wife and transfer his affections to an old fellow-debater from school days, so all ended happily.

By a curious coincidence, "Mod Squad" also featured a Vietnam

war hero, who also saw these nasty Viets around him all the time, and so started throwing grenades and machine-gun bullets indiscriminately into the crowd. Actually, they were really disadvantaged Mexicans, so no great harm was done, but in this case also I was rather surprised that the authorities had left a psycho loose. It was fortunate that Peter Cochran was around to give the ex-hero an adequate chop on the neck. A previous Weaver picture on Jordan also showed a war hero getting his comeuppance. The moral of all these films is that it's stupid to be a hero in Vietnam, a lesson Americans learned in the end.

Columbo is still the prince of all detectives, gently and self-effacingly bumbling murderers to their inevitable doom. This week he had us all solidly with him because the amoral fiend he was out to get was an art critic, and most people, particularly artists, know that art critics are always bloody, bloody villains, far worse than Hamlet's uncle. This was Monday night 10.15 series on Jordan - Columbo, MacLeod and Macmillan plus wife - is the take of the thriller in my book. Next comes Mannix, whose only weakness is that he is accident-prone, and seldom gets through an episode with his carcass intact.

On Monday night Jordan also had a remarkable documentary on the "Stone Age Circus" with New Guinea warriors with spears and axes performing for

Yaffa on the defensive - rebutting accusations that her performances for soldiers were publicity stunts.

While I have never been enthralled by Ma Yarkoni's voice, I have been devoted fan of her personality ever since the days when she was still a Gertrud Kraus (ballet) pupil. She told us a story which didn't prove anything but was none the less a moving account of one of the shows she gave at the peak of the so-called "War of Attrition" - a "special" for a lone tank-crew stationed on the infamous "gunny" facing Port Suez. On her flight back, Yaffa learned that some area had come under heavy bombardment and there was only one survivor. She later accompanied the parents of the fallen soldiers to the area. Having as we said, followed Mrs. Yarkoni's career over the years we know that she has always had a soft spot for our soldiers from the time she was one of them, to this very day. So I should understand why Gahal should have lent itself even to the superfluous rebuttal of such accusations.

BACK TO WHERE we started: the strike was made easier by the availability of alternatives - foreign newscasts, Gahal Tzahal, Able, not to mention the newspapers.

But I can remember the pre-Genesis period. That is to say before even the PBS (Palestine Broadcasting Service) existed. In those days only the idle rich could afford a refrigerator and a radio and when the PBS at long last did come into being Arab terrorists were still called terrorists.

What did people do before then in my Galilean village? They waited for the noon-time bus to bring the newspapers and they didn't always arrive. People sang a good deal more - in private as well as in public and together - and used to play such old-fashioned instruments as balalaikas, mouth organs and accordions (the village anachronism, the Yekkes, played Schubert on heat-warped grand pianos they had brought with them). And they talked much more to each other.

That's what they did during this TV/Radio strike as well. Some of them, anyhow.



Israelis watched a documentary on Papua and the Hebrew News on Jordan. Will they tune back to the local station?

Australian tourists at Mount Hare. This was a B.B.C. production by John Percival, who gave us those brilliant documentaries on birth, marriage, old age and so on which we saw some time ago on Israel Television. The commentator did not seem to know exactly where he stood, and was not sure who was more primitive, the tribesmen or the tourists, until the very end, when he came out firmly against smashing an old culture to build up a feeble copy of modern society. His acid comparison between the war dances and the debauches of the ball was very pointed.

In general Jordan seems to balance its programmes very prettily between entertainment and instruction. On Sunday night they had a commentary in which their expert analysed the wave of strikes in Israel. He urged all his viewers to look beneath the surface of the strikes - they would find that the basic cause of Israeli unrest is that the Israeli citizen is the highest taxed man on earth. He told us why, because of the overwhelming cost of armaments. If only the Israeli leaders would make peace, he pointed out, our taxes would shrink to vanishing point.

Speaking for myself, I was very touched by his concern for short, back to the salt mines.

AH WELL, all good things come to an end: somebody, either the Government or the workers, has been inexcusably weak, and the strike is off. So, once more we will strive to keep awake during Morasha and Moked and Hamanvil and Panoramia and The Fifth Hour and Your Kindergarten Cronies and all the other goodies provided for our education. In short, back to the salt mines.

TV PROGRAMMES

FRIDAY

5.00 The Portridge Family. 5.25 Erev Shabbat Programme. 5.55 Shabbat Song. 6.10 Weekly Magazine. 6.30 "Hani" (Science). 6.45 "Hani" (Science). 6.55 "Hani" (Science). 7.00 "Hani" (Science). 7.10 "Hani" (Science). 7.20 "Hani" (Science). 7.30 "Hani" (Science). 7.40 "Hani" (Science). 7.50 "Hani" (Science). 8.00 "Hani" (Science). 8.10 "Hani" (Science). 8.20 "Hani" (Science). 8.30 "Hani" (Science). 8.40 "Hani" (Science). 8.50 "Hani" (Science). 9.00 "Hani" (Science). 9.10 "Hani" (Science). 9.20 "Hani" (Science). 9.30 "Hani" (Science). 9.40 "Hani" (Science). 9.50 "Hani" (Science). 10.00 "Hani" (Science). 10.10 "Hani" (Science). 10.20 "Hani" (Science). 10.30 "Hani" (Science). 10.40 "Hani" (Science). 10.50 "Hani" (Science). 11.00 "Hani" (Science). 11.10 "Hani" (Science). 11.20 "Hani" (Science). 11.30 "Hani" (Science). 11.40 "Hani" (Science). 11.50 "Hani" (Science). 12.00 "Hani" (Science). 12.10 "Hani" (Science). 12.20 "Hani" (Science). 12.30 "Hani" (Science). 12.40 "Hani" (Science). 12.50 "Hani" 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WHAT'S ON

Plant a Tree in Israel
With your Own Hands!
Free tours for planters to the Hills of Judea leave every Monday and Wednesday from Jerusalem and every Tuesday from Tel Aviv. For details and registration, please call Visitors Department, Keren Kayemeth Le-Israel (Jewish National Fund), in Jerusalem — Rehov King George, corner Rehov Keren Kayemeth, Tel. 3581. In Tel Aviv — Rehov Hayarkon, opp. Dan Hotel, Tel. 23449.

ALL WEEK IN JERUSALEM —
Israel Museum: Sun., Mon., Tues., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Wed., Thurs., 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Fri., Sat., 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Rockefeller Museum: 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Fri., Sat., 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Exhibitions: Jewish Life in Morocco. Inscriptions Reveal (Rockefeller). Anna Ticho—recent drawings and watercolours (Cohen Hall). Coins (Cohen Hall). Eretz-Israel from mid-fourth cent. BCE to present day (Numismatic Section). Introduction to Design (Palevsky Design Centre). Pupils at work — from museum art centres for children (Youth Wing). Special exhibit: The largest and smallest in local coins: a coin from Acre, Ptolemy II, ca. 270 BCE, 84 mm. a coin from Gaza, IV cent. BCE, 1/10 g.

Conducted Tours —
Jewish Museum: By appointment only. Tel. 5883.
Tour of Hadasah Project in Jerusalem, 8:30 a.m. Straus Health Centre, 24 Rehov Straus, 114.40 or 12.00 toward transportation and refreshments. Hadasah Medical Centre only includes Chagall windows, exclusive audio-visual presentation "The Hadasah Story," 9:30 a.m., 11 a.m., 12:15 p.m. and 8 p.m. in Kennedy building. No charge. Buses No. 19 and 27.

Boys Town Jerusalem — (Kiryat Noar). Sayit Yagen, Daily Tours (except Shabbat), Tel. 5312.
Hebrew University, conducted tours in English, weekdays, at 9 and 11 a.m. starting from the lobby of the Administration Building at the Givat Ram Campus and at 11:30 a.m. from the Truman Research Institute at the Mount Scopus Campus.

Tourists and visitors come and see the General Israel Orphan's Home for Girls, Jerusalem, and the beautiful activities and impressive modern building. Free guided tours weekdays from 10-4. Bus No. 6, Kiryat Moshe, Tel. 52251.

New Israel Film —
Latest Israel films screened weekdays at 12 noon at Keren Hayemod Hall, Jewish Agency Building, Jerusalem. Admission free.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood Roma, Tel. 22529, 7:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. 4 floors in David's Tower Ground and Light Show in Jerusalem. Dialogue — Yehuda and Arnon Adar. Music — Moshé Shafir. Every evening except Fri., 7:30 p.m. in Hebrew: 8:45 p.m. in English. Additional show at 10 p.m. — Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat. in English, Sun., Thurs. in French. Tickets: Jerusalem agencies and Citadel box office (evenings). Please come warmly dressed.

TEL AVIV —
Tel Aviv Museum, Sheraton Hotel, Herta and Paul Amiria, Tel. 23449, 10 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Exhibitions: Toulous-Lautrec, Lithographs (Zack Hall). Contemporary Japanese Prints. Israeli Painting and Sculpture (Meyerhoff Hall). From Zionism to the State (Museum of Modern Art and Hall No. 8). Kinetic Art (Hall 11). Hours: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs. 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Fri., 10 a.m.-3 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tel Aviv Museum, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tel. 23449.

Museum Ha'aretz, Ramat Aviv, (1) Glass Museum; (2) Radman Numismatic Museum; (3) Ceramic Museum; (4) Museum of Ethnography and Folklore; (5) Museum of Science and Technology; (6) Tel Qasile Excavations; (7) Alpha Tel Museum; Wed., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun., Mon., Tues., Thurs., 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Fri., 10 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sat., 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Tel Aviv Museum, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Tel. 23449.

Free conducted tours in English, of RAMAT AVIV CAMPUS daily except Saturday. Assembly point at University — 10:30 a.m. Public Relations Dept. — Transportation — by public buses 25, 26, 79, 80. Free transportation on Monday and Wednesday from Hotel, 8:30 a.m. — Sheraton, Hilton, Ramat Aviv, Samuel, Astor, Park, Deborah, Adiv, Ami Shalom, Bazel. For further details Tel. 41611. Public Relations Dept.

Par'han University, Daily for free transportation please call public relations, Tel. 70749.

Mirah Women's Organization of America and Canada, 16, 18 Rehov Dov Ezer, Tel. 70749.

The Israel National Opera
1 Rehov Allenby
**Hansel and Gretel/
Russian Rumanian
Dances**
June 23, 8:30 p.m.
Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv call Tel. 22017, 24104; Jerusalem, 22046, 62106; Haifa, 64326; Beer-sheva, 3171.

Hilton-Tel Aviv: H. Stern's duty-free jewelry, international guarantees, Government-approved.

ORT Israel: for visits please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 78229/2; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 55076; ORT Haifa, Tel. 84077; ORT Netanya, Tel. 23423.

National Religious Women's Organization: Mirah and Hapool Hamirah Women in Israel, 16 Rehov Ben Zvi, Tel Aviv; call Tel. 62-40316, 63-78923. Jerusalem: weekdays guided tours through Nave Sara Herod Complex, Bnei Brak.

Montez Hagalel — Pioneer Women: Courtesy tours Sunday through Thursday 9 a.m., Tel Aviv, Hatazard Bldg., 32 Rehov Arlosoroff, Tel. 5311; Jerusalem: Beit Hahay, Rehov Bialik 35, modal, Tel Aviv, Tel. 51816; Haifa: Community Centre, 14 Rehov Zahal, Kiryat mo, 58 Rehov King George.

SATURDAY —
JERUSALEM —
Organ music by Philip Rogov every Saturday at 11:30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

Haifa —
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya office, 25 Rehov Hamegdim, Tel. 6461, 6474. Goldman Art Gallery, 38 Bd. Hananel, Haifa. Exhibition: Gallery Collection. Open daily, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.; 4-7 p.m.; 8-10 p.m.; Sat., 11 a.m.-1 p.m.; 2-5 p.m.

Haifa —
Eshkolot Art Gallery, 40 Rehov Bittels, Haifa. Exhibition of enamel paintings by Gela Silber. Open daily, 6-10 p.m.

Haifa —
Organ music by Philip Rogov every Saturday at 11:30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. Public welcome.

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Israel Theatres

Haifa Municipal Theatre
LILY GANN
Music: Malti Caspi
Haifa, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

The Cameri Theatre
SCAPROGAT
by Nissim Aloni
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Habimah
CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

EVERYTHING IN THE GARDEN
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

CATCH A THIEF
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

FAUSTUS
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

OLD TIMES
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Habimariel BUSHAN AND LENA
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

THE RETURN
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

JACOBI AND LEIDENHANT
(temporary name)
Tel Aviv, June 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

STATUS QUO
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Z.O.A. HOUSE
Tuesday, June 26, 8:30 p.m.
Library Circle
MENDEL KOTIANSKY
will lecture in English on:
THE HEBREW DRAMA FROM
ZIONISM TO THE ABSURD
Opening Remarks:
Dr. Lawrence Lowenthal
Tel Aviv University

PINKY & FRANK'S
Coming Soon
To Neve Rasco
A new restaurant near the Supermarket.
Specializing in Beef Burgers, Frankfurters, Soft
Serve Ice Cream for KIDS of all ages.
A NEW CONCEPT: THE CUSTOMER COUNTS!
Kikar Hasufim, Neve Rasco.

Dolphin Halls
Giant Furniture Exhibition
HERZLIYA, 83 Rehov Sokolov (corner) Tel. 63-81653
Large selection of fashionable furniture

SOUTH AFRICAN ZIONIST FEDERATION
LUNCHEON CLUB
Guest Speaker: MRS. PHYLLIS PALMI
Anthropologist, Mental Health Division, Ministry of Health
"IS THERE AN EMERGING ISRAELI FAMILY TYPE?"
Ambassador Hotel, Tel Aviv (top Opera House)
Thursday, June 8, 1973 12:30 p.m.
RESERVATION ESSENTIAL:
Accommodation is limited, attendance will be by voucher only.
Vouchers are obtainable at the S.A. Zionist Federation Office, 10a Rehov
Sofia, Tel Aviv, price 11.5, which will be credited to your lunch
payment.

MAZAL TOV ON ICE
The Jewish Israeli routine from the new production, HOLIDAY ON ICE,
which has been greeted with acclamation by the Israel public.
HECHAL HASPORT, TEL AVIV
Only 11 days left in which to see it.
Every day at 8:30 and 8:45 p.m. Sat. at 8:45 p.m. only. Box office open
from 8:30 p.m. Tickets from agencies all over Israel.
Don't delay — book today

THE JERUSALEM POST MAGAZINE
PAGE TWENTY-SEVEN

the only 4-forks
restaurant
in Jerusalem
Peer
1972
outstanding ★★
CONTINENTAL SPECIALITIES
Shimon Ben Shetach St.
TEL 222722, background
music, open
7 days a week

at the
33
BOTTOMS
UP
At this bar we
served a little
variety of
cocktails, finger
foods, chops and
sandwiches.
Adequately priced
music. Dates
Reservations made
open daily from 10
231, Ben-Zion St.
Tel Aviv

THE 8th ZIMRIYA
TWO FESTIVE CONCERTS
1,000 SINGERS FROM:
Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Finland, France, Israel,
Italy, Mexico, South Africa, Switzerland, United States
JERUSALEM, Binyanei Ha'ooma, Wednesday, July 4,
at 8 p.m.
TEL AVIV, Mann Auditorium, Thursday, July 5, at
8 p.m.
Tickets on sale at all ticket agencies from today.

La Fondue
Jerusalem
The exclusive restaurant.
Selection of gourmet dishes.
Various fondues: Chocolate
Fondue, Apricot Fondue,
Banana split Ramekin.
LISTED BY THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 23, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays at 4.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
See times of performance of individual cinemas

ALLENBY Tel. 57820

2nd week
The most daring
escape from the
highest fortress!



ESCAPE of the BIRDMEN
DOUG McCLELL - RENE AUDERNAUD
RICHARD BASTHART
MAX BAER, R. and C. CINEMAS
4.30, 7.15, 9.30

CINERAMA

8th week
7.15 - 9.30
If you go down to
the woods today...

ASSAULT
★ SUZY KENDALL
★ FRANK FINLAY

OHEN Tel. 282286
The fastest finger
in the West returns with
dynamite!

LAVIE

In colour "United Artists"
4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

DEKEL Tel. 414114/5

7th week
7.30, 9.30
JON VOIGHT
DUST REYNOLDS

DELIVERANCE

DRIVE-IN CINEMA

"What's Up, Doc?"

Second show: 9.45

The Adventurers

GAT Tel. 267886

CINEMA
Sunday, June 24
First show: 7.15

Charlie Chaplin's MODERN TIMES

4.30, 7.15, 9.30

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

winner of two
Oscars for the
supporting acting of
JEFF BRIDGES

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

with GENE HACKMAN

Adults only

A "Columbia" Film

4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 23, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Weekdays: 4.00, 7.00 and 9.00 p.m.

ARNON Tel. 234829

After a great success of
8 weeks in Tel Aviv

Night At The Opera

with THE MARK BROTHERS
The most amusing comedy

OHEN Tel. 222055

8th week
Pier Paolo Pasolini

The Canterbury Tales

Adults only

EDISON Tel. 224056

An unforgettable Turkish
love story

Balim Petegim

with TURKAY SÖNAY
CUBERT ARKIN

In colour

JERUSALEM Tel. 35607

The French Connection

with GENE HACKMAN

HABIB Tel. 232366

Starling Friday at 8 p.m.

La Veuve Coendore

with ALAIN DELON
SINON SGRONET

In colour
Hebrew & English subtitles

ESTHER Tel. 225619

4th week
THERON HILL
BUD SPENCER

All The Way Boys

In colour
for the whole family

Weekdays: 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

MAXIM Tel. 287457

2nd and last week

The Viking Who Came From The South

Adults only

4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

MOGABI Tel. 53331

8th week
A film by
PIER PAOLO PASOLINI

THE CANTERBURY TALES

Adults only

4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

ONLY Tel. 234025

4 Behov Maccabi

4.30 - 7.15 - 9.30

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

winner of two
Oscars for the
supporting acting of
JEFF BRIDGES

THE FRENCH CONNECTION

with GENE HACKMAN

Adults only

A "Columbia" Film

4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Haifa Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 23, at 7.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.
Daily at 7.00 and 9.00 p.m.
Matinee at 4.00 p.m.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 664018

2nd week
The greatest western of 1973

His Name Was Holy Ghost

Technicolor

ARMON Tel. 664848

After a great success at the
cinema Tel Aviv

ACROSS 110TH STREET

with ANTHONY QUINN

In a film of exciting action
and suspense

ATZMON Tel. 663003

A great sexy film

THE NIGHTS OF BOCCACCIO

Technicolor

SYLVIA ROSINA
FASCAL PETIT

For Adults Only

BEIT ROTHSCHILD

on Sat. Tues. Wed. at
4.45, 9.00

LA VOIE LACTEE

On Monday and Thursday

OHEN Tel. 668272

2nd week
WOODY ALLEN's

Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex But Were Afraid To Ask

In colour

MIRON Tel. 668003

From Friday 8.00 p.m.

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH

In technical

MORIAN Tel. 242477

continuing successfully

CABARET

with LIZA MINNELLI

In colour

perfor. all week 7.00, 9.15

RAMAT AVIV Tel. 412761

7.15, 9.30

Les Feux De La Chaudiere

ANNIE GIBAUDOT

Tues. at 4.30

Tarzan and The Jungle Animals

15th week

MARLON BRANDO
MARIA SCHNEIDER

LAST TANGO IN PARIS

Adults only

4.30, 7.00, 9.30

TOHELET Tel. 443950

4th week

THE DISCREET CHARM OF THE BOURGEOISIE

2nd week

4.30, 7.15, 9.30

TEL AVIV Tel. 281181

2nd week

His Name Was Holy Ghost

4.30, 7.30, 9.30

ZAFON Tel. 445635

8th week

OESAR AND ROSALIE

RONI SCHNEIDER
YVES MONTAND

Directed by Claude Boutelet

4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Petah Tikva

SHALOM Tel. 917430

Sat. 7.15, 9.15

All week 4.15, 7.15, 9.15
(except Tues. 4.15 only)

The Circus Girl

ALICE

Adults only

ORDEA Tel. 721720

4th week

7.30, 9.30

The Viking Who Came From The South

Adults only

LILI Tel. 715, 9.30

LA POUBRE

MICHAEL YORK

MAT at 4

NUT

Adults only

ORAH Tel. 664017

7th week

THE POSEIDON ADVENTURE

GENE HACKMAN
ERNEST BORGNINE
STELLA STEVENS
SHIRLEY WINTERS

In colour and Panavision
No complimentary tickets

ORION Tel. 623989

Haifa Premiere

THE STORY OF FRANK MONNATRE

In colour

WILLIAM BORGARD

ONLY Tel. 81888

One min. from Carm. terr.
at 4.30, 7.30, 9.30

Two parts, nightly 7.30, 9.30

Peter Bogdanovich's

The Last Picture Show

starring BEN JOHNSON
CLOVIS LEACHMAN

Adults only

PEER Tel. 668282

7th week

LAST TANGO IN PARIS

perfor. all week 7.00, 9.15

RON Tel. 668008

After a great success in
Tel Aviv

THE VIKING WHO CAME FROM THE SOUTH

In technical

SHAVIT Tel. 668008

continuing successfully

CABARET

with LIZA MINNELLI

In colour

perfor. all week 7.00, 9.15

RAMAT GAN Cinemas

ARMON Tel. 720706

7.15, 9.30

CLAUDE MELLUQUE

L'AVENTURE C'EST L'AVENTURE

Technicolor

Adults only

HADAR Tel. 723822

7.15, 9.30

FRANCO NERO

EL SALVADOR

7.15, 9.30

FRENZY

ORDEA Tel. 721720

4th week

7.30, 9.30

The Viking Who Came From The South

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